



DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD

OW141135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 14 KYODO -- In a message to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, U.S. President Ronald Reagan Wednesday praised close cooperation between the United States and Japan in dealing with the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner early this month. The message was conveyed by U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield who visited Nakasone at his official residence, Japanese officials said.

During the meeting, Mansfield told Nakasone President Reagan is expected to refer to the KAL incident when he delivers a speech to the United Nations General Assembly later this month in New York.

About economic relations, Mansfield said he hoped Reagan's visit to Japan in November would be fruitful and important, indicating the United States hopes to solve outstanding issues such as farm product trade before the presidential visit.

Nakasone told Mansfield he would try to resolve these outstanding issues with President Reagan's visit to Japan in mind, the officials said.

KAL COMPENSATION DEMANDS 'REJECTED OUTRIGHT'

OW141129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 14 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday filed a compensation demand with the Soviet Union for the death of 28 Japanese passengers aboard the ill-fated South Korean plane but the demand was rejected outright, Japanese officials reported.

Yoshiya Kato, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, summoned Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov to his office to hand over a note verbale to that effect, but Pavlov refused to receive the note.

In the note, Japan protested against the "unjustifiable" action by the Soviet Union in shooting down the civilian airliner with 269 passengers and crewmen aboard, including 28 Japanese, near Japan early this month.

The note said the Japanese Government demands that the Soviet Union promptly provide adequate compensation for any loss caused in the death of the Japanese nationals as well as loss of their property "as a result of the Soviet Union's unlawful action."

It said the Japanese Government reserves the right to present to the Soviet Union at a later date the specifics of its demands of compensation for such losses, for which, it said, the Soviet Union is responsible under international law.

In addition, Japan has the right to demand any other form of redress that Japan may lawfully require from the Soviet Union for its unlawful action, it said.

It stated the Soviet Union must assume responsibility for such action against an unarmed and defenseless civil aircraft, saying the Soviet action was inhumane, violated international law and should be strongly condemned in view of the safety of international civil aviation.

Refusing to receive the note, Pavlov said the United States is responsible for the loss of human lives and that the compensation demand should be filed with the United States. In government statements and at press conferences by Army and party leaders, the Soviet Union is insisting the KAL jetliner, which was flying deep in Soviet air space, was engaged in an espionage operation prepared by the United States.

Pavlov pointed out Japan's decision Tuesday to suspend flights between Japan and the Soviet Union for two weeks from Thursday violated the bilateral aviation agreement, according to the officials. He added the Soviet Union would never bend to the pressure, the officials said.

During the meeting, which lasted about 40 minutes, Kato denied a press report that the planned meeting between Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Andrey Gromyko in New York late this month might be cancelled. Abe told Pavlov the Japanese Government has no intention of cancelling the meeting. Pavlov said he would convey the message to Gromyko, the officials said.

A high ranking Foreign Ministry official said Japan and the Soviet Union are arranging the meeting through diplomatic channels in New York. He said he had never heard that the Soviet Union had informed or sounded out Japan on cancelling the ministerial meeting.

The meeting was agreed to when the Japanese Foreign Minister stopped over in Moscow en route home from a five-nation East European and Middle East tour in August.

Foreign Ministry sources said the ministry has directed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to hand over a similar verbal note to a proper Soviet Foreign Ministry official in the day. They said the note rejected by the Soviet ambassador was to be sent by post to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

A resolution adopted by the upper house Tuesday which denounced the Soviet action was also handed over to the Soviet ambassador, the officials said.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONFIRM AEROFLOT BAN

Others Asked To Comply

OW141145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 14 KYODO -- Japanese vice ministers Wednesday confirmed that central government employees would not use Soviet aircraft on an official trip unless there is no alternate carrier, according to a government announcement. Government ministries and agencies will ask semigovernmental corporations and local governments to take similar steps, it said.

The boycott of the Soviet national carrier by government employees was included in the first retaliatory step announced last Friday against the Soviets for shooting down a South Korean airliner early this month.

Extra JAL Flights Scheduled

OW130435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Japan Air Lines [JAL] Co., the national flag carrier, has decided to operate two extra flights a week each on the Tokyo-Anchorage-Paris and Tokyo-Anchorage-Frankfurt routes on a temporary basis, effective Thursday, a company official said Tuesday.

The temporary flights over the North Pole, to continue until September 24, are designed to replace flights on the Tokyo-Moscow-Europe route which was suspended by the Japanese Government as part of its sanction against Moscow over the downing of a Korean airliner by the Soviets September 1.

POLITICAL PARTIES CONDEMN SOVIET PLANE SHOOTING

OW120259 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Panel discussion "Focal Issue at Extraordinary Diet Session" with moderator Kazuo Okamura, NHK commentator; Tadashi Kuranari, acting secretary general of the LDP; Makoto Tanabe, secretary general of the JSP; Junya Yano, secretary general of the Komeito; Saburo Tsukamoto, secretary general of the Democratic Socialist Party; Mitsuhiro Kaneko, Secretariat chief of the JCP; Toshio Yamaguchi, chief secretary of the New Liberal Club; and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda representing the government -- recorded at NHK studio]

[Excerpt] [Okamura] Before going into debate on issues facing the Diet, I would like to note that the matter of greatest concern both at home and abroad is the incident in which a Korean Airlines [KAL] jetliner was shot down. In his policy speech yesterday, Prime Minister Nakasone touched on this issue before anything else.

I would like to ask how the government and the parties will deal with this issue. First, Mr Chief Cabinet Secretary, could you tell us what measures the government will take against the Soviet Union, or how the government will deal with the issue?

[Gotoda] This incident occurred in the predawn hours of 1 September. I think it was a singular incident unimaginable in civilized society. Yet, due to this incident, as many as 269 people lost their lives, 28 of them Japanese. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to pray for the repose of the souls of the victims and express heartfelt condolences to their families. A military plane shooting down a civil aircraft cannot be condoned for whatever reason. This is the position of our government. Therefore, we want the Soviet Union to candidly disclose what it actually did -- though it is already clear from evidence what actually happened -- and show its sincerity. We have asked the Soviet Union to cooperate in conducting search operations. We are also in contact with the United States and Western European countries over the incident.

However, the Soviet Union has failed to show sincerity. Thus, at a Cabinet meeting the day before yesterday the government decided to take some measures against the Soviet Union such as the ban on the use of Aeroflot flights by public servants -- both national and local -- and disapproval of Aeroflot's applications for structural changes to aircraft and for extra or charter flights. In announcing the measures, the government appealed to the Japanese people to cooperate in refraining from using Aeroflot flights for some time. We will watch how the Soviet Union acts and also observe what steps the United States and Western European countries take against the Soviet Union. We will take additional measures in cooperation with these countries if we feel it necessary to do so after observing Soviet moves.

I watched the press conference given by the chief of General Staff of the Soviet armed forces the day before yesterday. The shootdown took place on 1 September; however, the Soviet Union -- the country that actually downed the plane -- admitted the fact after 9 days. I see no sincerity in such a response. What is worse, the Soviet Union is trying to shift the responsibility onto others. This is indeed a nonsensical attitude. I think the government should continue to sternly denounce the Soviet behavior which is impermissible in international relations.

[Okamura] I would like to hear each party's views on this issue. Mr Kuranari, what action will the LDP take on this issue at the Diet?

[Kuranari] Bodies of the passengers have not yet been recovered from the freezing waters of the northern sea. I deeply sympathize with the bereaved families in their grief. As the chief cabinet secretary said, the shooting down of a civil aircraft is not permissible for whatever reason. The Soviet Union has been giving piecemeal details of the incident despite evidence thrust before it. This attitude really angers us all. We will strive to reveal the truth of the incident as best as we can and to see where the responsibility lies. The most important thing is how to prevent a recurrence of similar mishaps. We would like to have full talks on this issue with other parties. If possible, we hope to pass a Diet resolution in this regard.

[Okamura] Mr Tanabe, what are the JSP's views?

[Tanabe] The downing of a KAL passenger plane by a Soviet military aircraft was really shocking to us. We believe that such an action should not be condoned for whatever reason. We would like to express our deepest condolences to the bereaved families of the victims of the incident. The Soviet Union is gravely responsible for this incident. I call on the Soviet Union to quickly reveal the truth. Hearing Soviet explanations, I cannot dispel the feeling that the Soviet Union is hiding something. I want the Soviet Union to candidly disclose the truth of the incident and apologize for what it did. It should of course pay reasonable compensation.

The incident has many unsolved puzzles. The KAL plane flew for 2 hours after intruding into Soviet airspace. It is said that its flight during these hours was caught by Japan's radar. There are many puzzles to be solved regarding this flight. All sources of information -- including those of the Soviet Union -- should produce their data to reveal the truth of the incident.

The Diet should support the government on this issue. At the same time, the Diet should pass a resolution calling for measures by all countries to prevent a similar incident from occurring. Our party proposes the passage of such a resolution. As Mr Kuranari said, I believe that measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents.

What should we do to create circumstances in which such mishaps will not occur? The incident is in a sense a product of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. A solution to the incident should be found in a way so as not to aggravate international tension. Japan's diplomacy and peace efforts should be directed at realizing an environment in which such a mishap will not occur again.

It is only natural for the Japanese Government to take the resolute measures referred to by the chief cabinet secretary. We agree with the measures. At the same time, we believe that it is also necessary to deal with this kind of incident in a cool-headed manner. Thus, our party will actively seek to adopt a relevant resolution in the Diet while supporting the government on this issue.

[Okamura] Mr Yano, what are the Komeito's views?

[Yano] I would like to extend heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the victims of the incident. I also pray for the repose of the souls of the dead. As you have pointed out, the said action is totally reckless, violent, and intolerable and runs counter to humanism and international laws. Komeito will seek to have detailed talks in the Diet on the truth of the incident and on measures to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents. While reading or hearing reports from the mass media, we shudder at the possibility that the launching of nuclear weapons is at the command of troops that would dare to carry out such a reckless act.

In this context, Komeito believes that it is necessary to make efforts to protect ourselves; that is, to protect our territory. We should realize that such a reckless country actually has nuclear arms. Therefore, we should continue to call on the United States, the Soviet Union, and other countries possessing nuclear arms to abolish their nuclear weapons. We should enlist international support to this end.

In this connection, I have a request of the chief cabinet secretary. Of course, I highly rate the government efforts to deal with the risky and grave international incident through close consultations with countries concerned and proper inter-governmental contacts. Nevertheless, the government should have called in party representatives to explain the critical incident and ask for their recommendations. I ask the government to keep this in mind when handling similar issues in the future.

For example, neither the Diet nor the political parties have been informed of Self-Defense Force data obtained, although it has been exchanged with the U.S. military. Of course, I am not criticizing the exchange of information with the U.S. side. However, if an incident of similar international gravity occurs in the future, it is desirable for the government to explain the incident to the leaders of respective political parties. I present this complaint in the hope that the government will not act alone in an arbitrary way. The government probably has not acted in an arbitrary way in this incident. However, I would like to point out that it is dangerous for the government to act alone in dealing with such important issues.

[Okamura] Mr Tsukamoto, what are the views of the Democratic Socialist Party on this incident?

[Tsukamoto] Our party is entirely at one with the government, the LDP, the JSP and the Komeito on this issue. I would like to express my condolences to the bereaved families. At the same time, I would like to reiterate that the incident has shown what the Soviet Union, a country just adjacent to us, really is. We should keep this in mind when dealing with the Soviet Union. It not only carried out the horrible act but also failed to reveal the truth. It has continued to lie and has not yet bared the truth. Moreover, by supplying false reports it is keeping its 200 million people in the dark. What these people get for information is only the government reports. They actually feel that the world is tormenting them. It is extremely horrible to misguide people with such false information.

I feel that the incident has vividly shown how terrible politics under a totalitarian system is. We hope that consistent efforts will be made to reveal the truth, obtain a Soviet apology to the countries involved, and have the Soviet Union pay due compensation. It may sound a little different from the views already expressed here by the other political parties, but our party thinks that the government has done quite a good job in dealing with the incident thus far. The incident took place near Wakkanai, the northern tip of Japan. Therefore, I believe that Japan -- with its advanced science and technology -- obtained relevant information in fuller details than any other country, including even the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, Japan has not played up the information it has. It has publicized them in a moderate, reserved way. It has thrust evidence piece by piece to counter Soviet claims, thereby forcing the Soviet Union to gradually confess to the truth.

I believe that in this way, the Japanese Government has done quite a good job thus far. I hope the government will maintain this attitude in the future. That is, Japan should not make any exaggerated gesture when presenting necessary data and make the Soviet Union realize that Japan will never allow it to weave its evasive web.

There is another point I would like to bring up here. People do not talk much about the first cause of the incident; that is, the intrusion of the KAL plane into Soviet airspace. This is probably attributable to the fear that inquiries about the intrusion will weaken the stand against the unlawful Soviet action. I do not want to make the intrusion an overly controversial issue at this moment. Nevertheless, we cannot but have questions as to why the plane strayed off its course into Soviet airspace. The plane's crew must have known -- even if vaguely -- that the Soviet Union is extremely sensitive to any intrusion into its territory. Moreover, the ROK had the same experience in the past. What caused the plane to stray off its course? Japan and the United States should cooperate in order to answer this question. I believe this is possible with today's advanced science and technology. In this way, efforts should be made to prevent a similar incident from occurring. This is what our party asks the government to do.

[Okamura] Mr Kaneko, what are the JCP's views on this issue?

[Kaneko] First, I would like to extend heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. I would also like to pray for the repose of the dead. Such an incident should never happen again. We should seek to thoroughly reveal the truth to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents. It is a reckless and barbarous act to shoot down a civil aircraft with many passengers aboard from a humanitarian viewpoint and in the light of international laws, although the plane intruded into Soviet airspace. This is a terrible example of excessive national defense. Such an act should not happen again. In this context, the JCP has strongly asked the Soviet Government, through the Soviet Embassy here, to immediately reveal the truth and take appropriate actions and responsibilities over the incident.

At the same time, we seek clarification of how the KAL plane intruded into Soviet airspace. I would like to express my feelings to the chief Cabinet secretary, especially since Japan and the United States have very excellent capabilities in the field of radio wave detection. Therefore, I call on the governments of the both countries to present all data they have, without producing them piecemeal. I believe that Japan, the United States, and the ROK should produce all the data they have. Producing it piecemeal represents the military-first attitude. If they respect human life before anything else, they should present all the information they have. This will greatly help reveal the truth.

There is another point I would like to mention here. This incident should not be used for expanding armaments and aggravating international tension. If it is used to such an end, it will produce terrible results. Our party hopes that measures will be taken to prevent similar incidents from occurring while efforts are made to consolidate detente and promote disarmament.

[Okamura] How about you, Mr Yamaguchi of the New Liberal Club [NLC]?

[Yamaguchi] It has been 10 days now since the incident occurred, and debris from the aircraft is being found drifting in the sea. However, the bereaved families are still unable to find the bodies of their loved ones. On behalf of the NLC, I also express heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. I think the authorities concerned should share the bereaved families' anguish and indignation and continue to inquire into the truth of the incident, and sternly protest to the Soviet Government, while transcending differences in partisan or factional interests. International law does not give stipulations on violations of territorial airspace. I think we must thoroughly condemn this exclusive act and affront to the international community.

The government is currently consulting with other governments concerned, but I think we should appeal to international opinion to press the Soviet Government into agreeing to a search in the Soviet territorial waters.

Mr Kaneko said there should be no instigation to whip up international tension; but, in the final analysis, it is the Soviet Union itself which is taking the lead in creating international tension. Therefore, we must pass a fair judgment as to who the victims are and who the assailants are. Otherwise, the people will waver in their judgment.

The NLC did not issue a statement on the KAL incident because we wanted to deal with the issue after giving the government enough time to inquire into the truth. We also wanted to keep a posture to cooperate with the government in coping with the issue. As Mr Yano mentioned, we must deal with this incident by transcending partisan or factional affiliations. The Diet should promptly act on a resolution on the incident and strongly support and encourage the government's measures. This was another one reason for calling the Diet into session and I hope the people will understand that.

[Okamura] As far as this issue is concerned, I think there is no notable difference of opinion among all parties; they all unanimously call for clarification of the truth and prevention of the recurrence of similar incidents in the future. Now, Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda, Mr Yano asked the government to call opposition leaders when such serious incidents take place and provide them with more information; another gentleman proposed that Japan make public all the information gathered by the Self-Defense Forces. What do you think about these propositions?

[Gotoda] When it comes to a serious diplomatic or defense issue, I think there are various secrets involved. Mr Yano proposed that the government inform party leaders and consult with them beforehand when such serious issues arise. I think his proposal is quite sensible. However, I have one thing to say: It will be appreciated if parties stay within limits in debating diplomatic, defense, and other basic matters which bear up on national existence. It was also mentioned that the government should remain calm in dealing with the issue. Of course, I agree with that. Because the government shoulders the destiny of the nation, a mistake by it in such a singular and dangerous incident may cause serious consequences. Therefore, I think we should remain calm but keep the attitude to tenaciously call the other side to account for its responsibility.

Now, Mr Kaneko proposed that the government make public all radar and electronic data on the incident. I take his proposal as his opinion; but I think that under the delicate international situation, the disclosure of defense information should be limited to the minimum necessary -- the minimum necessary under inevitable circumstances only. Other than that, I think that there is no problem. In the latest incident, we are pressing the Soviet side for confirmation of facts within those limits and, in that connection, I hope that you will understand.

CHINESE SEND CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO JSP

OW080707 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 8 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party said that it received a congratulatory message from the Chinese Communist Party Thursday on the election of Masashi Ishibashi as new JSP chairman.

No 1 opposition JSP officials said it is unusual for the Chinese party to send such a message to a new party chairman. They said the Chinese party also sent a similar message Wednesday to congratulate the JSP over its regular party convention in Tokyo. The messages were a result of the friendly relations between the two parties confirmed last March, the party officials said.

SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER REPORTEDLY DEFECTS 11 SEP

SK142158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1504 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] In the wake of the successive defection of compatriots and youths including Cho Sung-hyon, Ha Yong-kil, Kim Song-pae, Pak Hyon-mun, Yun Kwon-sok, and Pyon Sang-kap; Yang Ki-sok, PFC of the South Korean puppet army, rejected a disgraceful life in the puppet army and defected to the northern half of the republic on 11 September. Yang Ki-sok, 21, was an ammunition handler of a weapons squad, 3rd Platoon, 11th Company, 3rd Battalion, 55th Regiment, 22d Division of the South Korean Army. His home is in Chungim-dong, Chunggu, in Seoul. He has a mother, a brother, and a sister. He lost his father at the age of seven. While doing back-breaking work at Pusan Trading Inc. in Seoul upon graduation from high school, he was forced into the puppet army in January 1983.

Talking about his motives for defection, he said: South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, is a rotten society in which the poor, like us, cannot lead a life worthy of man. When attending high school, I participated in a student demonstration and when working at Pusan Trading, I joined in a sitdown strike. Every time, however, traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned out to viciously perpetrate suppression. After I was taken into the puppet army, I tried protesting against the flagrant harsh punishment by senior officers and their act of infringing upon human rights. The wretches, however, labeled me as a troublemaker and placed me under the surveillance of a defense security unit.

Through this life, I came to endlessly curse traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a dictator and military hooligan, and the South Korean society and to seek a genuine life. During this time, through a northern broadcast I heard at the front, I became aware that there is no exploitation or repression in the North, led and guided by the great General Kim Il-song, and every one lives happily, overflowing with hope, there. From this time on, I cherished a dream of going to the North, something for which the South Korean masses unanimously long, and to live a genuinely rewarding life worthy of man. Furthermore, what confirmed my decision to defect to the North was the celebration of national day in Pyongyang. Upon hearing a news report that the delegations and delegates from countless countries in the world were attending the national day festivities in the North and celebrating the day as if it were their own, I could not repress excitement in my heart. In particular, I was greatly touched by the speech delivered at the banquet celebrating the national day by the great general who set forth the resplendant vistas for developing the North and indicated the road of reunification along which the nation should advance. I could not repress the impulse to nestle in the bosom of the great general without a moment's delay. Taking advantage of an opportunity while standing guard at the front, I defected to the northern half of the republic.

Amid warm love and hospitality filled with fraternity, young Yang Ki-sok is overflowing with great pleasure and delight with the start of his new and genuine life and is spending joyous days.

VRPR FLAYS CHON'S CALL FOR NATIONAL CONCILIATION

SK150346 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] At a meeting held on 14 September to review economic activities in August, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the strengthening of national conciliation and about the fostering of national strength. The aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's frequent, clamorous reference to national conciliation is to prevent our people from waging their righteous struggle by suppressing the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which has increased among them with the passage of time.

The aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's vociferous reference to national strength is to maintain long-term power by fulfilling a wild desire for reunification by fostering strength and through victory over communists.

To achieve national conciliation in this land, we should force the U.S. aggressive forces to withdraw and should overthrow the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should abandon the wild desire for reunification by through victory over communists and should step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people at home and abroad.

VRPR ON JOINT COMMUNIQUE BETWEEN CHON, HUSAYN

SK140708 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] On the morning of 14 Sep, prior to leaving South Korea, King Husayn and Chon Tu-hwan issued a joint communique containing 14 clauses. In this communique, Chon Tu-hwan supported the cause for durable peace in the Middle East and called for the respect of lawful rights, including the rights for Palestinian self-determination. The king of Jordan supported the cause for the quick admission of South Korea to the United Nations.

This joint communique is a conspiratorial document prepared by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. As shown by its contents, it is full of fraud and hypocrisy. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamorous babbling about durable peace in the Middle East and about lawful rights for Palestinian self-determination, while supporting Israel's wild desire in accordance with the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists for the Middle East and after trying to send troops to Lebanon at the request of the United States, is aimed at winning favor from the peoples of the Middle East, including the Palestinian people. This is a foolish attempt to extricate itself from international isolation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has included in the joint communique that the king of Jordan supported its reunification plan for two Koreas and the question of the admission of South Korea to the United Nations. This shows that it is hell-bent on winning international support for its splittist maneuvers.

The joint communique shows that the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's invitation to the king of Jordan is to conceal its heinous color as a U.S. colonial puppet and to successfully host the 70th IPU meeting in Seoul by winning support from Middle East countries.

No matter how eagerly the Chon Tu-hwan ring may carry out an invitation diplomatic campaign and no matter how frequently it may issue joint communiques, it will be unable to conceal its color as a U.S. colonial puppet, splittist, and fascist war maniac, nor can it extricate itself from international isolation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC DELEGATION

More on Hu Qili's Wonsan Speech

SK140853 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Speech by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the Chinese party and government delegation at Wonsan mass rally held on 13 September -- in Chinese, followed by passage-by-passage translation into Korean -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il; respected comrades of the Korean party and government organs; Respected leading comrades of the Kangwon provincial and Wonsan City party and government organs; dear Korean comrades:

The Chinese party and government delegation has visited our firm and fraternal neighbor at the invitation of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, the WPK Central Committee, and the DPRK Government to attend the function marking the 35th anniversary of the Korean national day.

First of all I extend, on behalf of Comrade Peng Zhen and in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation and the entire Chinese people, warmest greetings and felicitations of the CPC, the National People's Congress [NPC] of China, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people to the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people. [applause]

Our delegation has received a warm welcome and cordial hospitality from the WPK, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people. In particular, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, received us in an atmosphere of real brotherhood and invited us to a banquet. Respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, despite of his busy days, personally examined and organized the program of the delegation's sojourn and has accompanied us to Wonsan.

We have also been accorded a very warm and grand welcome by leading comrades of the party and government organs and people of Kangwon Province and Wonsan city. All this deeply moved us. The emotional scene of more than 100,000 citizens of Wonsan welcoming us along the streets in the rain will be cherished long in our hearts.

At this rally I once again extend most sincere greetings to the Korean comrades and people of Wonsan city for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to us. [applause]

During the last few days we have attended with excitement and joy various celebration activities in Pyongyang marking the 35th anniversary of the republic's founding and spent this brilliant national day with joy together with the Korean people.

The successful celebration activities of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic fully displayed the brilliant road traversed by the Korean people under the leadership of their great leader, Comrade President Kim Il-song, and the WPK and served as an occasion of a concentrated review of the great successes achieved in the socialist construction of Korea. The successful celebration activities will encourage the Korean people in advancing toward a new victory.

The Korean people are a heroic people. In their protracted revolutionary struggle, the Korean people have waged a remarkable and arduous fight, unafraid of a formidable enemy and unyielding.

In the early period after the founding of the republic, the U.S. imperialists triggered a barbarous war of aggression against Korea. Even under extremely arduous conditions the Korean people courageously defeated foreign aggressors and defended the freedom and sovereignty of their fatherland. Thus, they achieved a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The people of Kangwon Province and Wonsan city performed immortal exploits in this fight. The comrades-in-arms of the two countries of China and Korea fought shoulder to shoulder to smash the common enemy in this heroic fight.

In the struggle to defend the Hill 391 and (Sangdam) (?Ridge), beloved sons and daughters of the two countries of China and Korea shed blood together and defended them together. Many internationalist fighters like (Pak Tae-chun) and (Hong Kye-pyong) appeared. Their heroic acts are widely known among the peoples of the two countries of China and Korea and will shine forever.

A mountain, a river, a sheaf of grass and a tree in Kangwon Province and Wonsan city are proof of the immortal militant friendship between the peoples of China and Korea.

At this place I once again extend my lofty respect to the people of Wonsan city [applause]

The 3-year war brought miserable disasters to the Korean people and imposed tremendous losses upon them. But no force can subdue the wise, brave, and strong Korean people.

The Korean people have built a socialist country with a modern industry, a developed agriculture, and powerful defense capabilities on the ruins of the war at the speed of Chollima, by surmounting manifold difficulties through their astonishing and strong will and self-sacrificing labor. Thus, they have won the admiration and praise of the people of many countries.

The DPRK is pursuing an independent foreign policy in the international arena and is constantly strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of various countries. As a result, its international prestige is rising each day.

Today the Korean people, by vigorously accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, are energetically struggling to fulfil the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to attain the great targets of socialist construction set by the Sixth WPK Congress.

Staying in Korea only a few days, we have been able to witness the spirit of vigor and hard struggle everywhere. We warmly congratulate you on your successes and sincerely wish you new and greater success in the future. [applause]

All victories achieved by the Korean people are due to the correct leadership of the WPK.

Comrade Kim Il-song is the founder of the WPK and the DPRK and is the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. He laid down the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-reliance in defense. He has led the Korean people to vigorously advance along the single road of socialism and to perform shining feats.

The history of the past 35 years proves that as long as there is the leadership of the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK and there are the industrious and wise Korean people the future of the DPRK will be more promising and brighter.

Comrades, the question of Korea's reunification has been a deep interest of the peace-loving people of the world and the people pursuing justice. More than 30 years have passed since the beautiful land of Korea was artificially divided. The compatriots in the North and the South of Korea have suffered the national division. This abnormal situation was caused entirely by the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and has been imposed by the United States on the Korean nation and people. It is an outrage of hegemonism.

Over the last several dozen years, the WPK and the DPRK Government have made tireless efforts to realize the earnest desire of the people and have put forward many reasonable proposals and ways.

In particular, President Kim Il-song advanced the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth WPK Congress and comprehensively clarified it again at the banquet celebrating the 35th national day, thus more clearly indicating the way to reunify the country under the condition of differences in ideology and social system between North and South of Korea. This enjoys support of the entire Korean people and sympathy and support of the world people of broad strata.

The CPC and the Chinese Government have always supported the proposals advanced by the WPK and the Korean Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The question of Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully without any foreign interference. The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea, renounce its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and no more pursue the two Koreas policy. This would be not only helpful to the reunification of Korea but also favorable to peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of Asia.

The Chinese Government and people will as ever resolutely oppose any intrigue to create two Koreas and unswervingly support the Korean people's noble cause of national reunification. [applause]

We firmly believe that the strenuous efforts of the Korean people will certainly bring into being a reunified, independent, and prosperous new Korea in the east of the world. [applause]

Comrades, we know that you are deeply interested in the situation of our country. I can tell the comrades here in Wonsan City that the situation of our country is developing favorably.

After the 3d plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC in December 1978, a political phase of stability and unity has opened and consolidated throughout our country and the national economy has entered a track of sound development. Over the last few years, agriculture, and industry have steadily grown, science and education have constantly developed, markets in urban and rural areas have prospered, and the living conditions of people have remarkably improved.

Although many difficulties are yet foreseen in the way of advance, the Chinese people are confident of the future. They are vigorously struggling with all their hearts and souls to attain the noble goal of fulfilling the militant task set forth by 12th National Congress of the CPC, of accomplishing the cause of reunifying the country, including Taiwan, and of building the motherland into a highly civilized and highly democratic modern socialist country characteristic of China.

Today the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea are making an inspiring development. These relations between us were sealed in blood in the powder and flames of the struggle of the two peoples against common enemies. They have withstood many storms and struck their roots deep in the hearts of the two peoples.

In particular, I would like to note the immortal contribution of Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song to pioneering and nursing the friendship between the two countries. The intimate relationship between them based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on complete equality, mutual respect and trust and mutual support are a model of the relationship between the leaders of communist parties and socialist countries.

What delights people is that this valuable tradition has been inherited and developed today in the relations between our two parties and two countries.

The visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to Korea last year, the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to China last year, and the visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il to China in June this year bore excellent results. [applause]

The sincere and cordial meetings and talks between the supreme leaders of the two parties recorded an important chapter in the history of Sino-Korean relations and lifted this friendship to a new stage of development. [applause]

The friendly and cooperative relations between us will, no doubt, be handed down through generations and shine forever. [applause]

Long live the great friendship, unity, and cohestion sealed in blood between the two parties, between the two countries, and between the two peoples of China and Korea! [applause and cheers]

Long live the glorious WPK! [applause and cheers]

Long live the DPRK! [applause and cheers]

2d Visit With Kim Il-song

SK141700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1649 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 14 called on the Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head, on an official goodwill visit to our country, at the guest house.

He was accompanied by Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Yi Hwa-son, alternate member, vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the guest house by Comrade Peng Zhen, Comrade Hu Qili and the members of the delegation. He had a comradely and friendly conversation with Comrade Peng Zhen in a cordial atmosphere. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the members of the Chinese party and government delegation.

Tour of Mangyongdae

SK142309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head on an official visit to our country went to Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, on the morning of September 14.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; and Yi Hwa-son, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

They were met in front of the native house of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae by Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and personages concerned. While being briefed on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests went round with keen interest the historical mementoes preserved with care in the native house. They posed for a photograph in front of the native house in token of their visit to Mangyongdae.

Then the delegation went round the modern Mangyongdae fun fair well built as a site of culture and rest for the working people.

Chairman Peng Zhen made an entry in the visitor's book.

Peng Zhen Hosts Banquet

SK141552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, who is heading the Chinese party and government delegation arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture this evening upon the conclusion of the delegation's official goodwill visit to Korea.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; leading functionaries of the party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading men and science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili and members of the Chinese party and government delegation and suite members.

Head of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China Wang Zhaoguo, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the League, officials of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese guests staying in Korea were also present there.

Chairman Peng Zhen made a speech at the banquet.

Vice-President Yim Chun-chu spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant and fraternal friendship.

Peng Zhen's Banquet Speech

SK141650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1637 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, who is heading the Chinese party and government delegation, hosted a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture today, upon the conclusion of the delegation's official goodwill visit to Korea.

Speaking at the banquet, Chairman Peng Zhen said that the Chinese party and government delegation was accorded very warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Workers' Party, the government, the People's Army and the people of Korea in Pyongyang, Sinuiju and Wonsan during the visit.

He further said: President Kim Il-song, in the midst of his busy days, found time to receive us personally and arrange a luncheon for us, and Secretary Kim Chong-il and leading comrades accompanied us to Wonsan.

Wonsan people welcomed us in the rain and held a grand welcome rally. We were deeply touched by the cordial and sincere friendly sentiments and militant friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese party, government and people.

Back home we will report to the party Central Committee the deep and warm friendly feelings of the Korean people and convey them to the whole party, entire army and the entire people of China. With our parting at hand, I, in the name of the delegation, extend once again heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il-song and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Government and the Korean people.

While visiting Korea, we could see the Korean people, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, working devotedly everywhere, strenuously pushing ahead with socialist construction and rapidly changing the looks of the towns and villages. We sincerely rejoice over the enormous achievements made by the Korean people in the cause of socialist construction and wholeheartedly wish you greater successes in your struggle for attaining the vast goals of socialist construction set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The long history shows that the Chinese and Korean parties and countries are independent and sovereign, mutually supporting and respecting, completely equal and close fraternal parties and fraternal neighbours. The Korean people have resolutely supported us in the protracted revolutionary struggle of China and in the struggle for accomplishing the cause of reunifying the country including Taiwan. President Kim Il-song, in his important speech at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Korean national day, made all the clearer the momentous proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo. The Chinese party, government and people, as in the past, so in the future, too, resolutely support the policy put forward by President Kim Il-song and unswervingly stand behind the Korean people's noble cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Whatever storm may arise in the future, the Chinese people will stand firm on the side of the Korean people and China will remain forever a dependable great rear of the Korean people. He, in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation and on behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, proposed a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the health of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Yim Chun-chu's Banquet Speech

SK141601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the

DPRK, made a speech at the banquet arranged this evening at the People's Palace of Culture by Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, who is heading the party and government delegation of China, upon the conclusion of the delegation's official goodwill visit to Korea.

Declaring that the Korean visit of the Chinese party and government delegation powerfully demonstrated once again the greatness of Korea-China friendship, he said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Comrade Peng Zhen, an old friend of his, Comrade Hu Qili and members of the Chinese party and government delegation for several hours, sharing friendly sentiments and having cordial talks with them on strengthening the traditional Korea-China friendship, and spent the significant holiday of September with you.

This was an important event which recorded a new brilliant chapter to the history of the everlasting Korea-China friendship.

Chinese comrades conveyed fervent felicitations and good wishes carrying the deep fraternal friendship of the great Chinese people to our people, shared joy with our people and made the celebrations of our national day more significant.

Our two peoples are confronted with the common tasks to build socialism, resolutely oppose the "two Koreas" plot and the "two Chinas" plot, achieve national reunification and defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

You highly estimated the successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the party Central Committee headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed once again firm solidarity with our people in the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

The Korean people are greatly encouraged by the full support rendered them always by the Chinese people true to fraternal friendship and revolutionary duty under whatever circumstances and feel more keenly happiness and pride in having the Chinese people as their reliable comrade-in-arms and brother.

We express deep thanks to the Chinese party and Government for sending a high-level delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen as its head and Comrade Hu Qili as its deputy head to share joy with our people and express full support to our people's revolutionary cause.

We note with deep satisfaction that the Korean visit of the Chinese party and government delegation has been successful and it has made a great contribution to the further consolidation of the indestructible friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Strengthening the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese parties, countries and peoples is an important factor of the victorious advance of socialist construction in our two countries and a firm guarantee for defence of peace and security in Asia and the world against imperialism and for promotion of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Korean people will fight to the end shoulder to shoulder as ever with the fraternal Chinese people for the common goal and ideal of independence and sovereignty, peace and socialism and do all they can to defend and strengthen the indestructible Korea-China friendship and give fuller play to its great vitality.

We sincerely hope that the Chinese people standing on the same road of revolution with us will always victoriously advance and China will grow stronger and prosper day by day and rejoice over the successes of the Chinese people as over our own.

We ask you to convey back home warmest greetings of the Korean people to the Chinese people together with their wishes for more shining success to the Chinese people in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. The Korea-China friendship will remain in bloom for ever and shine endlessly with the mountains and rivers of the two countries.

Vice-President Yim Chun-chu proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhen and the health of respected Comrade Hu Qili.

Kim Chong-il Sees Delegation Off

SK150521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head left here this morning by special train after paying an official goodwill visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, saw off the guests at Pyongyang Railway Station in company with Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK.

A farewell function took place at the railway station plaza for the Chinese party and government delegation. A tens of thousands of people warmly sent off the Chinese guests, waving flags of Korea and China and bunches of flowers.

USSR'S DEMICHEV LAYS WREATH FOR NATIONAL DAY

SK081035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the USSR laid wreaths before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower on the afternoon of September 7.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of culture of the USSR, and the members of the delegation of the Lomonosov Moscow State University of the Soviet Union headed by Prof. V.I. Tropin, vice-president of the university, on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Soviet ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov, and his embassy officials.

Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and personages concerned were on hand.

Guards of honour of the Korean People's Army were lined before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower. The delegation observed a moment's silence after laying wreaths before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army and the liberation obelisk. It also observed a moment's silence after laying a wreath before the friendship tower. Present there were officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

KOREAN FILM WEEK REPORTED IN MOSCOW, NOVGOROD

SK131117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- A Korean film week has opened in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report. The opening ceremony of the film week was held on September 8 in Moscow. The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "Wolmi Island."

During the film week the Korean feature films "We Met Again on Mt. Myohyang," "Forest's Swaying" and "Two Skippers" will be screened.

A film week has also opened in Novgorod.

OVERSEAS MISSIONS' NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

SK150812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Press conference were held recently at the DPRK embassies in Romania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Syria, Democratic Yemen, Afghanistan and Pakistan on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the press conferences which were attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of the host countries, Korean ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim of the Korean embassies spoke and gave answers to questions raised by reporters.

Banquets were recently arranged at the DPRK missions in Nepal, India, Laos, Bangladesh, Ghana, Upper Volta, France, Tanzania, Austria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Togo, Portugal, Afghanistan, Iran, Ethiopia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Algeria, Sweden, Tunisia, Gabon, Pakistan, Switzerland, Libya, Angola and Zaire.

Invited to the banquet in Nepal were the prime minister, the president of the Supreme Court, members of the National Panchayat and permanent members of the State Council, in India the vice-president of the republic, leaders of various political parties, in Bangladesh the deputy martial law commander and leading personnel of the military junta and government, in Ghana members of the provisional national defence council, in Upper Volta the foreign minister, the minister of information, the minister of education and 7 other ministers of the government, in France the representative in charge of special tasks of the president and a member of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist Party, in Tanzania the speaker of the National Assembly, the foreign minister and other ministers of the government, in Togo the speaker of the National Assembly, in Afghanistan the vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council and ministers of the government, in Iran the foreign minister, and personages of the party and power bodies and social organisations, military cadres and men of the press of the host countries.

Also present on invitation were diplomatic envoys of various countries and delegates of international organisations in the host countries.

The attendants of the banquets drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

MEETINGS WELCOME DELEGATIONS FOR NATIONAL DAY

Meeting for Czechoslovak Delegation

SK130425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held Monday at the March 26 factory in welcome of the party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The meeting was attended by Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Addressing the meeting, Cha Chong-yol, director of the factory, said: Today the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Gustav Husak are registering big successes in fulfilling the tasks of the third year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, on the basis of the already gained successes. We sincerely and warmly hail this and heartily wish them greater success in the struggle for building a developed socialist society.

Speaking next, member of the delegation Roman Narozhuni, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, said: The party, government and entire people of Czechoslovakia will make all efforts to further develop the friendly cooperation with the Korean people and defend world peace and security. He wished the fraternal Korean people new greater success in their work for building a socialist country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We sincerely hope that the Korean people will achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal set forth at the Sixth Congress of the WPK, he said, and declared: The Czechoslovak people firmly support the just demand of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Meeting for Cubans

SK130527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on Monday at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang textile machine plant in welcome of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chief of the political Central direction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the meeting was Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho.

Speaking at the meeting, Yi Yong-chae, director of the plant, said: Today, the Cuban people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba and the revolutionary government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their supreme leader, are honorably defending the gains of the revolution, bravely repulsing the ceaseless aggressive and provocative moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people will further strengthen and develop in the future the militant friendly and cooperative relations with the Cuban people.

Manuel Pozo, deputy head of the delegation, said: As President Kim Il-song liberated the country and founded the DPRK the Korean people came to put an end to the history of national ordeals under the rule of foreign imperialists and shape their destinies by themselves. Cuba resolutely denounces the constant aggressive and provocative moves of the South Korean puppets and the U.S. troops present in South Korea to perpetuate the division of Korea and demands the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea as a basic condition for the reunification of the country, he stressed.

Meeting for GDR Delegation

SK111018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0925 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on September 10 at the Anju Theatre in welcome of the party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the People's Chamber and vice-chairman of the State Council of the GDR, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Addressing the meeting An Yong-hwan, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, stressed that today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, governments and peoples are further strengthening and developing on the basis of the historic meeting and intimacy between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker. We will make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the German Democratic Republic, he stated.

Head of the delegation Horst Sindermann noted that the U.S. imperialists are opposing the just demand of the Korean people for national reunification. But, he said, the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea will certainly be crowned with victory.

Head of the delegation Horst Sindermann said: The meeting and talks held between Comrade Erich Honecker and respected Comrade Kim Il-song in December 1977 in Pyongyang serve as a firm basis of the common struggle of our two countries for defending our cooperation and friendship and the purity of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. It is our firm determination to constantly strengthen the cooperative relations between our two countries and more widely realise them in all domains, political, economic and cultural.

Meeting for Hungarians

SK121133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held Sunday at the Namhong youth general chemical works in welcome of the party and state delegation of Hungary headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, which came to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Song-ko, director of the works, spoke first at the meeting. He said: The Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party bravely smashed all sorts of the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the foreign imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces in cahoots with them, creditably defended the socialist system and the gains of the revolution and carried out successfully the five-year plan several times, thereby turning their once backward country into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture.

Head of the delegation Istvan Sarlos spoke next at the meeting. In reference to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he said: The party, government and people of Hungary express unquestioned solidarity for the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the DPRK and the socialist Korean people for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country. We will as ever support the just cause of the Korean communists and people, proceeding from the basic policy of our party.

Meeting for Mongolians

SK111015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting welcoming the Mongolian party and government delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held on September 10 at the North Hwanghae Provincial House of Culture.

Addressing the meeting Yi Yong-pok, chairman of the Sariwon City People's Committee, pointed to the successes made by the Mongolian people in the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal and wished them new success in the struggle for carrying out the Seventh Five-Year Plan set forth at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. We will make every effort in the future, too, to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia, he declared.

D. Maydar said that Korea which had been very backward in the past has today turned into a socialist country with a modern industry, mechanized agriculture and flowering culture and her international authority has risen. All these successes have been made possible thanks to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song, he said.

He stated: The Mongolian People's Republic resolutely supports the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the south of Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country and will stand firm as ever on the side of the fraternal Korean people.

Meeting for Polish Delegation

SK121509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on September 11 at the Workers' House of Culture of the Hungnam fertilizer complex to welcome the party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Lodz Provincial Committee, of the Polish United Workers' Party, on a visit to our country to participate in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chief Secretary of the party committee of the complex Pak Nak-ho said in his speech at the meeting: We extend full support to all measures taken recently by the Polish people to decisively frustrate the counterrevolutionary moves of the U.S.-led imperialists and the domestic reactionaries and defend the socialist gains won at the cost of blood under the leadership of the Polish Workers' Party headed by respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The head of the delegation Tadeusz Czechowicz in his speech highly appreciated the successes achieved by the Korean people firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the past 35 years in the fields of industry, agriculture, education and art.

He said: Our party, government and people have long invariably supported the initiatives and proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to preserve peace in the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully free from foreign interference. We are with you in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, he stressed.

Nampo Meeting for Romanians

SK121559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the Nampo Theatre on September 11 to welcome the Romanian party and government delegation headed by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, which had participated in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Chan-kyu, vice-chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, said the Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the fraternal Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The several historic mutual visits and meetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu were landmarks in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, countries and peoples to a new, higher stage, he noted.

In his speech, Ion Dinca said that the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding and the celebration activities clearly showed the inspiring achievements and victories of the Korean people in building a socialist state with a powerful industry, modern agriculture, blooming science and culture and dependable defence capabilities in a historically brief period.

He manifested strong opposition to the manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

He expressed warm support to the principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth party congress.

Meeting for Yugoslav Delegation

SK111011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting welcoming the Yugoslav delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on September 10 at the Kangson steel complex.

The meeting was attended by Vice Premier Kim Hwan.

Addressing the meeting Choe Chi-son, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia are developing and blooming with each passing day on the basis of the deep intimacy forged between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Comrade Tito.

He stressed that the Korean people will as ever fight persistently shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Yugoslav people for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, socialism and communism, firmly uniting with the peoples of the socialist countries and uniting with the peoples of all countries of the world who advocate chajusong (independence).

Vidoje Zarkovic spoke next. He said: We are rejoiced particularly at all the achievements you have made by your own efforts by embodying the chuche idea and your successes in the external activities on the principle of non-alignment.

Yugoslavia has supported and will actively support in the future, too, the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference.

He declared that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song are a basis for reunification which accords with the fundamental interests and common desires of the entire Korean people and is acceptable to anyone.

He stressed: President Tito and Comrade President Kim Il-song laid the foundation of the friendly relations between our two countries. We will continue to make efforts for the allround and constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, non-aligned countries, and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Workers' Party of Korea.

VARIOUS LEADERS MEET WITH NATIONAL DAY DELEGATIONS

O Chin-u Meets Cubans

SK120434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u on September 11 met and had a friendly conversation with the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chief of the Political Central Direction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Present there were Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas.

Yi Chong-ok With Angolans, Nepalese

SK120448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 11 met and had a friendly conversation separately with the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and first secretary of the People's Assembly, and Kirti Nidhi Bista, ex-prime minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Yi Chong-ok With Benin Delegation

SK091824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 8 met and had a friendly conversation with the party and government delegation of Benin headed by Gomina Sanni Mama, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Committee of External Trade and Industry of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and prefect of the Zou Province, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present there was Benin Ambassador to Korea Deguenon Cosme.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Ethiopians

SK090429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Fisseha Desta, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, executive member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and minister in charge of administration, justice, national defence and security, arrived in Pyongyang on September 7 by air to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK Hyon Mu-kwang and So Kwan-hui, director of a department of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Si-hak, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and a large crowd of working people in the city.

Yi Chong-ok Meets GDR Delegation

SK080429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the people's chamber and vice-chairman of the State Council of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang on September 7 by air to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-pong, director of department, and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and a large number of working people in the city. Also present there were GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern and his embassy officials.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Lesotho Envoy

SK070043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 6 met and had a friendly talk with David Phatela General Maoae, special envoy of His Excellency Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho, and his party visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, was on hand.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Nicaraguans

SK081600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the Sandinist Assembly of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Secretary Hyon Mu-kwang, Minister of Commerce Han Chang-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u, Major General of the Korean People's Army Yi To-pin, and a large number of working people in the city.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Zimbabweans, Indians

SK110934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 10 met and had a friendly talk separately with the party and government delegation of Zimbabwe headed by M. Nyagumbo, national organizing secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of mines, and the delegation of India headed by Shiyam Lal Yadav, vice-chairman of Rajya Sabha of the Indian Parliament, on a visit to our country to participate in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Yi Chong-ok Welcomes Tanzanians

SK090447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyonghang September 9 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Rashidi M. Kawawa, secretary general of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, arrived in Pyongyang on September 8 by air for a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The delegation was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Nam-yun, Vice-Director of a department of the WPK, Central Committee Yu Yong-kok and Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in.

Yi Chong-ok Welcomes Zambians

SK080459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by N. Mundia, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and prime minister, arrived in Pyongyang on

September 7 by air to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Mu-kwang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, and a large crowd of working people in the city.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Pak Song-chol Meets Mongolians

SK111043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0942 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 10 met and had a friendly talk with the Mongolian party and government delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which had come to our country to participate in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding. Present on the occasion were a personage concerned and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Tseveengombyn Demiddagva.

Pak Song-chol Meets Romanians

SK090454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between the party and government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic on September 8 in Pyongyang.

Present there on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pak Song-chol Meets Yugoslavs

SK080101 Pyongyang KCNA In English 2307 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang on September 7 by plane to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At the airport the guests were warmly welcomed by a large number of working people in the city.

The delegation was met there by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kil Chae-kyong and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok.

Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski and his embassy officials in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Kang Song-san Meets GDR's Sindermann

LD082334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0815 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR will continue consistently to support the struggle of the Korean people to secure lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful and democratic unification of the country without foreign intervention. This was stated by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and People's Chamber president, at a banquet in Pyongyang on Wednesday. His host was Kang Song-san, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Bureau, and first vice premier.

In his toast Sindermann pledged that the GDR stands firmly behind the demand of the Korean people for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, including their arms and equipment.

Kang Song-san said the presence of the GDR delegation on the national day of the DPRK was an expression of the firm friendship between the two countries. Thus they showed their esteem for the historic successes of the Korean people.

Kang Song-san said that the DPRK looks with pride on the achievements of socialist construction. The Korean people, with the founding of the DPRK, have become the true masters of the country and are moving forward with verve and creativity.

Kong Chin-tae Meets Lao Delegation

SK130503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on September 12 met and had a friendly conversation with the party and government delegation of Laos headed by Mysouk Saysompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Ho Tam Meets Czechoslovak Delegation

SK101624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on September 9 met and had a friendly talk with the party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Ladislav Gerle, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and vice-premier of the government, on a visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Josef Hadravsek, Czechoslovak ambassador to our country.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION MARKS TREATY WITH U.S.

SK141107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Assembly Wednesday decided upon two commemorative resolutions at its Foreign Affairs Committee meeting -- one for the 30th anniversary of the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty and the other for the centennial of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Germany.

In the resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Korea-U.S. Defense Treaty, the National Assembly expressed thanks to the United States for its faithful fulfillment of duties stipulated in the treaty during the past three decades. The National Assembly is convinced that the defense treaty, as the backbone of the bilateral security system, will continue to contribute to the peace and security of the world, according to the resolution.

In the resolution commemorating the centennial of the establishment of Korean-German relations, the National Assembly also expressed satisfaction with the fact that the two countries have maintained close cooperation in the realization of justice and peace in the international community of nations and hoped that such cooperation would further develop in pursuing the common goal of realizing territorial unification through peaceful means.

The two resolutions will be adopted formally when the regular National Assembly session opens on Sept. 20.

MINISTER PLEDGES EFFORTS FOR SOVIET REPARATIONS

SK150215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok yesterday reiterated the government position that Korea, aligned with its allies, will do all it can to have the international community step up its condemnation of the Soviets and to obtain full compensation for the families of the dead.

In answering questions by lawmakers at the National Assembly Foreign Committee, he said, "We will be in close touch with our allies to have the USSR meet our just demands." The minister said that the country has few options against the Soviet Union. "I think we have to take the situation facing the country into account in devising countermeasure," he said.

Opposition lawmakers, including Rep. Ho Kyong-ku of the Democratic Korea Party, taunted the minister for what they called a "lukewarm" response to the Soviet brutality. They asserted that the country should take some retaliation against the Soviet for their killing of 269 people.

Minister Yi said that the reason why Flight 007 has reportedly been off course will be made clear when the black box and the navigational computer system are recovered.

He assured the legislators that the government will see to it that the families of killed Korean and foreign passengers will gain "fair" compensation from Korean Air Lines. The issue has been under careful study, he added.

When asked to comment on a recent newspaper report that Communist China now exercises ownership of Mt. Paektu on the border of North Korea and China, Yi said, "Whatever the development may be, the mountain is part of our territory.

He added that the government will see Korean technicians and "relevant" officials aboard foreign ships to "search and confirm remains of the KAL plane by ourselves."

He did not name the foreign countries, but they are presumed to be the United States, which currently is engaged in the search operations in waters off the Soviet island of Moneron. The minister said the search operations are difficult because the Soviet Union does not allow access to the waters where the KAL plane is believed to have crashed. It was reported earlier that Korean Navy officers and frogmen will ride American ships for joint search operations.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union refused to receive Seoul's diplomatic note for compensation, Yi said the government will make all available diplomatic efforts in consultation with friendly countries to make Moscow comply with the demand for reparations. He added that the government is also maintaining close contacts with friendly nations in preparation for the U.N. General Assembly opening Sept. 20.

Concerning President Reagan's scheduled visit to Korea in mid-November, the foreign minister said the visit will contribute to reaffirming the U.S. defense commitment to Korea and tightening the security and peace in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula.

SHULTZ' LETTER TO YI POM-SOK ON KAL CITED

SK140841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has committed the United States to help carry through South Korea's demands against the Soviet Union regarding its shooting down of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) commercial jetliner Sept. 1, a Foreign Ministry report presented to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly Wednesday said.

In his official letter dated Sept. 10 to his Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok, Shultz said the world's nations should continue to take prompt and substantial measures to prevent the Soviet Union from becoming a bigger "heretic" in the global civil aviation community.

Shultz also committed his country to continued efforts to force the Soviet Union to accept full responsibility for the attack. He also promised to help the Korean Government win international support for its demands against the Soviet Union, the report said.

The U.S. secretary expected the Kremlin to continue its false allegation that the United States fabricated the KAL incident in order to speed up the arms race.

The United States will make every possible effort to thwart the Soviet attempt and also will participate actively in the international community's efforts to secure safe air travel, Shultz said in his letter.

KOREA HERALD CONDEMNS SOVIET VETO AT UN

SK140155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Brazen Soviet Veto"]

[Text] The northern coastline of the Japanese island of Hokkaido has now become a scene that luridly tells what the result of a massacre in the air is like. Scattered about are mangled and decapitated bodies, including a child's, and debris from the ill-fated Korean Air Lines jumbo jet, all washed ashore from where it plunged into the sea after being attacked by a missile-firing Soviet fighter two weeks ago. Cruel enough by itself, the discovery of the tragic vestiges of the carnage has again been driven home to all the bereaved families of the 269 innocent victims who, in their sense of human decency, could hardly imagine such a slaughter could take place at all.

To our regret, remaining callous to the wailing of the human conscience of the civilized world is the Soviet Union. Far from acknowledging its guilt, Moscow has been indulged in evading responsibility with lies upon lies.

The Kremlin has unreservedly demonstrated its inhuman brazenness by vetoing a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a U.N. investigation of the incident and refusing even to receive our request for compensation for the downed plane and the victims aboard it.

We cannot but deplore the shameless Soviet act of abusing its veto power after perpetrating what can be established by solid evidence as a premeditated massacre. As a result, the Security Council cannot fulfill its proper function owing to such tyranny.

It must be noted that our demands are not only for our own sake but for the future safety of all air travelers, whatever their nationalities. As Korean Ambassador to the United Nations Kim Kyong-won stated, a U.N. action is necessary to prevent the use of armed forces against international civil aviation.

Our indignation as the primary victim of the Soviet brutality is beyond description. Our earnest desire, as expressed by our government, is that the KAL incident, however, tragic to us, will add momentum to the growing movement to enhance the conscientiousness and morality of all mankind against violence and disorder.

To this end, the world should be made into a society in which the cause of justice can outdo tyrannical attempts by any power. For this to prevail, things must be proven in deeds.

As such, our demands, made within the framework of international norms and laws, should in no way be left ignored. We have asked Moscow to give a correct account of the incident, doing away with its hackneyed mendacity which is only prone to become the butt of global mockery and outrage, and make a sincere apology and compensation. It is logical and legitimate also for us to request the Kremlin to punish those responsible.

Still, it would not be too late for the Soviets to admit their wrong. This would also serve Moscow's interests unless it is determined to live alone in this world. The Russians may be thinking the outrage evoked by their atrocity would be short-lived and their plot to show their strength in a cold-blooded manner would outlive the worldwide outcry. If they actually did so, it would certainly prove otherwise in the end.

Moscow, if it wants to remain a due member of the global community, must carry out the obligations under the Chicago convention. And the forthcoming meetings of the International Civil Aviation Organization should be used to press for Soviet compensation. All countries, victimized in the KAL incident, should make a concerted effort to insure that the Soviets at last render an attentive ear to the righteous voice of the human conscience.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN CONTINUES VISIT

Dinner Held; Speeches Cited

SK110031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the instability and uncertainty plaguing the contemporary world community are well reflected in the recent incident of a KAL plane which was shot down by a Soviet jet fighter.

"This tragic incident once again reminded me of a sobering lesson of how heavily our survival depends upon the preservation of peace and security, and how badly we all need it," the president said.

In a dinner he hosted at Chongwadae for visiting Jordanian King Husayn I, Chon said that the world of today is overshadowed by incessant tensions and instabilities. "It is indeed deplorable that persistent threats against peace and freedom still prevail in almost every corner of the world including the Korean peninsula and the Middle East.

Chon recalled the Korean Government's decision to assist Lebanon in the restoration of telecommunication facilities in the city of Beirut, saying it reflects the Korean people's endeavor to contribute to the speedy settlement of peace in the area.

"In order to ease tensions and pave the way for the settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula by restoring mutual trust between the two parts of Korea through dialogue and various forms of exchange," the president said. "I have proposed to North Korea a summit meeting between the South and the North without any precondition."

He said although he has, on several occasions, urged North Korea to accept his proposal, North Korea still refuses to talk with the South directly without abandoning its ambition to communize the whole peninsula by force.

Meanwhile, King Husayn said, "We raise our voice in total solidarity with the world community against any attempt to claim the right to resort to practices against civilian air transport anywhere in the world, and by any quarter, ever again." Touching on the KAL incident, the Jordanian king said there are "no words" to express the deep sense of shock and outrage with which "we received the almost unbelievable news of the great loss of a KAL aircraft while on a peaceful civilian flight conveying its innocent passengers, nationals of many nations, and its entire crew, who plummeted to an untimely death as a result of being the target of a deliberately fired missile launched by a fighter-interceptor." He expressed his "deepest sympathies and sincerest condolences" for the victims' families.

Husayn 'Outraged' Over Airliner

SK101320 Seoul YONHAP in English 1302 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP) -- Jordanian King Husayn said Saturday that there were no words to express the "deep sense of shock and outrage" at the news of the loss of a Korean Air Lines civil aircraft which was shot down by a Soviet fighter Sept. 1. In a speech at the state dinner President Chon Tu-hwan gave at the presidential mansion Chongwadae, Husayn expressed "deepest sympathies and sincerest condolences" to the Korean Government and the people and the bereaved families of the victims of the incident. The Jordanian king arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a four-day state visit at the invitation of President Chon.

Responding to Chon's speech, Husayn said that "We raise our voice in the total solidarity with the world community against any attempt to claim to resort to such practices against civilian air transport anywhere in the world, and by any quarter, ever again." Saying that he was happy to meet Chon, the Jordanian king invited Chon and First Lady Yi Sun-cha to visit Jordan.

Meanwhile, Chon said that the turbulent world of today is "overshadowed by incessant tensions and instabilities" and that "the instability and uncertainty plaguing the contemporary world community are well reflected in the incident of the KAL plane which was brutally shot down by Soviet fighters.

Chon said that he was firmly convinced that "it is imperative for all nations to continue their endeavors to promote mutual understanding and cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality of and respect for sovereignty," to achieve the goals of mankind for building a world secure of peace and prosperity.

Chon said that it was his conviction that present close and amicable Korean-Jordanian relations "are founded on the firm determination and faith in the common ideals of freedom, peace and prosperity." Noting that Jordan has shown unswerving support for the position of South Korea in international forums, Chon said he wished to express the deep gratitude to Jordan. Chon said that he had proposed to North Korea a South-North summit meeting to alleviate tension and pave the way for the settlement of peace on the Korean peninsula, but North Korea still refuses to talk with us directly without abandoning its ambition to communize the whole peninsula by force.

Husayn will tour the Demilitarized Zone Sunday where he will see an infiltration tunnel dug by North Koreans underneath the truce zone.

The Jordanian head of state will tour industrial complexes in the southern part of the country on Monday before leaving Seoul for Japan Tuesday.

After the dinner, Husayn and Queen Nur al-Husayn viewed the performance of traditional Korean folk arts at the presidential mansion. The dinner and folk arts performance were also attended by some 170 Korean and foreign dignitaries, including Husayn's official entourage and foreign diplomats stationed in Seoul.

Summit Meeting Held 10 Sep

SK110045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan and Jordanian King Husayn I agreed yesterday to further promote bilateral cooperative relations in diplomatic, economic, cultural and other areas during a summit meeting at Chongwadae. The two leaders also agreed to render joint efforts in the international community to guarantee the safe flight of civilian aircraft. They termed the destruction of the Korean Air Lines (KAL) passenger aircraft by the Soviet Union as an "inhumane" act.

These agreements were reached during a summit conference held at Chongwadae for two hours from 3:50 p.m., presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said.

King Husayn and Queen Nur, who arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a four-day visit, attended a state dinner hosted by President Chon and First Lady Yi Sun-cha in the evening.

Recalling that the Republic of Korea safely escorted the landing of a mainland Chinese commercial aircraft when it violated Korean airspace in May and later returned it to China, the president said, "This is a fine example of humanitarianism between two countries with different ideals and system." The president said the shooting down of the KAL plane is an "unpardonable" barbaric act and that all the peace-loving countries in the world should work out strong and thorough preventive measures it was learned.

President Chon was also quoted as saying that "we must reaffirm the principle of international law that the safety of civilian aircraft should be guaranteed under any circumstances on the occasion of the KAL incident." King Husayn was learned to have expressed his sympathy with President Chon.

President Chon expressed his gratitude to the Jordanian leader for taking a resolute attitude against the Soviet violence and for his suggestion that the two countries work out measures to ensure safe flight by civilian planes. The Jordanian king was quoted as expressing his shock over the KAL incident which he said is a crime committed by a superpower. King Husayn expressed his condolences over the passengers and crew of the ill-fated KAL plane, it was also learned.

On domestic situations, President Chon briefed King Husayn about Korean unification. Chon said it is necessary to avoid another war on the Korean peninsula by restoring inter-Korean trust and through cultural and sports exchanges between South and North Korea. Chon said North Korea refuses his call for dialogue. "But North Korea will have no choice but come to the conference table," the president said.

The Jordanian leader arrived at Kimpo International Airport at 12:45 p.m. aboard a special plane for a four-day state visit. He was accompanied by Queen Nur al-Husayn and a 15-member official entourage, including Prince Iman Bint al-Husayn and Ahmad Lowzi, chief of the Royal Court. At the airport, King Husayn was welcomed by President and Mrs Chon and ranking government officials.

In the evening, President Chon hosted a state dinner at the presidential mansion of Chongwadae for King Husayn and his party. The dinner was followed by folk music and dance performances.

Today, King Husayn, the first Jordanian head of state to visit Korea, will tour the Demilitarized Zone and inspect an infiltration tunnel dug underneath the truce zone by North Korea. Other schedules for today include a luncheon with the leaders of four major economic organizations and an inspection tour of military units. He is scheduled to tour industrial establishments tomorrow, leaving for Japan Tuesday.

Husayn Tours Steel Mill

SK120609 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pohang, Korea, Sept. 12 (YONHAP) -- Jordanian King Husayn I, who is currently on a four-day state visit to South Korea, toured the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) plant Monday morning at this industrial port city 270 km southeast of Seoul. After being briefed by POSCO President Ko Chun-shik on the present condition of the Korea's largest steel plant, Husayn inspected its key facilities and expressed a deep interest in the Korean steel industry's development.

Following the tour, Husayn attended a luncheon held in his honor at the POSCO guest house. Husayn is scheduled to leave Korea Tuesday morning.

Holds Press Interview

SK140702 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1008 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Interview with Jordanian King Husayn conducted by Korean Broadcasting System -- live in English with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] [Question] Could you tell us your impressions of your visit to our country and of the areas of Jordan-ROK cooperation?

[Answer] Above all, I would like to thank President Chon Tu-hwan for inviting me. The ROK and Jordan have shared similar challenges in the past and similar experiences.

The ROK has been an example and an inspiration for Jordan. In Jordan and the Arab world there are many areas for cooperation with the ROK, which is no longer a stranger to them. The Koreans are highly appreciated for their zeal and the seriousness demonstrated in the Mideast through numerous enterprises and for their contribution to construction there.

The Koreans have also contributed considerably to Joranian development projects. I would like to express, on behalf of the Arab brothers, our fraternal feelings toward the Korean people for the proud cooperative relations between the ROK and the Arab world.

[Question] In 1973, when a Libyan commercial airliner was shot down by an Israeli fighter, the Soviet Union fiercely denounced it. What do you think about the Soviet barbarity of shooting down the Korean airliner?

[Answer] I was deeply shocked by it. It is an extremely serious incident that they attacked a civilian airliner on a regular flight, causing the death of so many innocent passengers from many countries. The Soviet barbarity is totally unacceptable and inexcusable. It is a very dangerous and serious development because it creates a precedence that a so-called can commit such an act. Jordan, as a member of human society, will take steps for its part to ensure that such brutality will not happen again.

[Question] The ROK Government's stand in support of the Palestinian cause does not seem to be well appreciated by some Arab countries.

[Answer] The Palestinian people have long suffered under the Israeli occupation. This situation should be rectified. We appreciate the support of the ROK, our friendly neighbor, in regard to the Palestinian question. What I should like to indicate is that different criteria are applied in the judgement and appraisal of one incident in this world, that is, there are double standards in the world.

[Question] What is your opinion of President Reagan's Mideast proposal for setting up autonomous Palestinian districts in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] Israel promptly refused president Reagan's proposal and has been continuously building Jewish settlements in the occupied area, occupying part of Lebanon. President Reagan's proposal was a brave proposal. The Arab side has accepted the Camp David Accord based on the UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the principles of President Reagan's proposal. Israel keeps on rejecting it.

[Question] What do you think of the prospects of peace in the Mideast in view of Israeli Premier Begin's resignation and recent developments in Lebanon?

[Answer] I do not foresee any change in the attitude of Israel. It is likely to become more inflexible. The Israeli statements in the last few weeks have been more belligerent and unacceptable. Lebanon is now divided and faces the danger of a collapse, and we are very worried about this. The Mideast is now in great danger.

[Question] What do you think of the possible effect of the fierce factional strife at present within the PLO on the Arab world?

[Answer] The entire Arab world is worried about the factional strife because at the Rabat Arab summit the PLO was recognized as the only legitimate delegate of the Palestinians. It is true that the PLO is in a dangerous position.

Text of Dinner Speech

For the Amman television "text" of an undated speech delivered by Jordan's King Husayn at a dinner in Seoul in his honor hosted by President Chon Tu-hwan, including the king's remarks on the downing of the KAL airliner, see the Jordan section of the 12 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

UNEN SUPPORTS SOVIET ACTIONS IN DOWNING AIRLINER

OW141015 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1607 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 9 (MONTSAME) -- Of late, the Western mass media, availing themselves of the incident with the South Korean plane which intruded into the Soviet airspace strive to mislead the world public opinion instead of being balanced and impartial.

Violations of the Soviet air borders for spying purposes and with the use of foreign civil planes have acquired a permanent nature since the Reagan administration came to power in the U.S. Accusing the Soviet Union of allegedly inhumane actions, the United States apparently believes that its own actions in Central America and the Middle East, where they cause the death of thousands of innocent people, are essentially humane and philanthropic.

The recent provocation against the Soviet Union is committed by the U.S. in a bid to defame the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union before the world and divert the attention from the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

But history testifies that in is the policy of lies and provocations that fails invariably and not the policy of peace and goodwill, concludes the UNEN.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ MERCADO BEGINS VISIT

OW131321 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1621 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 12. (MONTSAME) -- In recent days, a governmental delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by member of the Leading Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, member of the republic's assembly of the Sandinista National Liberation Front Sergio Ramirez Mercado will arrive as received in the MPR on a visit of friendship.

EAST GERMANY'S SINDERMANN BEGINS VISIT

OW131311 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1615 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 12. (MONTSAME) -- Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED CC), deputy chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), president of the People's Chamber of the GDR Horst Sindermann arrived in Ulaanbaatar on Sunday, at the invitation of the Great People's Hural [GPH] of the MPR.

At the Ulaanbaatar airport Buyant-uhaa, decorated with the state flags of the MPR and the GDR, Horst Sinderman and the accompanying officials were met by Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP CC), Chairman of the Great People's Hural of the MPR B. Altangeral and Secretary of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia Ts. Gotov, manager of the department of the Central Committee of the MPRP T. Balhaajab and other officials. On the same day Politbureau member of the MPRP CC, chairman of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia B. Altangeral received Politbureau member of the SED CC, deputy chairman of the Council of State of Germany, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR Horst Sindermann and his delegation.

The meeting was attended by secretary of the Presidium of the GPH of the MPR Ts. Gotov, Deputy Foreign Minister of Mongolia T. Gombosuren and well as the GDR Ambassador to the MPR H. Bauer.

In the evening B. Altangeral hosted a dinner in honour of Horst Sindermann. At the dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, B. Altangeral and H. Sindermann exchanged speeches.

MEN SAMAN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE LECTURERS

BK141218 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Sep (SPK) -- Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, on 13 September received in Phnom Penh the visiting delegation of Vietnamese lecturers led by Vu Thi Thanh, vice chairman of the CPV Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education.

Men Saman briefed the visitors on the situation in Kampuchea and hailed the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

On her part, Vu Thi Thanh highly appreciated the gains of the Kampuchean revolution and the close relations between Kampuchea's and Vietnam's propaganda organs.

CHEA SIM SENDS MESSAGE TO CUBAN COUNTERPART

BK141147 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Sep (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK, sent a message to his Cuban counterpart, Flavio Bravo Pardo, expressing his firm support for the appeal of Cuba's National Assembly on the settlement of the conflict in Central America, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, and the settlement of the question of El Salvador.

We take this opportunity, said Chairman Chea Sim, to reaffirm to you that the National Assembly of the PRK strongly supports all activities leading to a political settlement of the conflict in Central America and the Caribbean region and aiming to diminish tension caused by the military intervention and continual threat from the United States and its reactionary lackeys, thus contribution to the cause of peace in the region and the world.

We express our sincere solidarity with the valiant Nicaraguan people in their just struggle to safeguard their independence, territorial integrity, and revolutionary gains and energetically condemn the interventionist acts of the United States, its lackeys, and the thousands of Honduran soliders on Nicaraguan territory. We express our firm support for the proposals formulated by the FMLN-FDR on unconditional negotiations leading toward a political settlement of the problems of El Salvador.

FURTHER ON WHITE PAPER ON THAI AGGRESSION

VNA Report

OW150055 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 14 -- The white book "Thai Policy Vis-a-Vis Kampuchea" made public yesterday in Phnom Penh by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has denounced the Thai rulers' criminal policy against Kampuchea.

In its foreword, the white book writes: Over past centuries, the rulers of Thailand have pursued a policy of expansionism and hegemonism aimed at annexing Kampuchea. From the 13th to the middle of the 19th century, the Thai feudalists conducted wars of aggression and seized Kampuchean land.

During World War Two, the Thai rulers, sided with the Japanese fascists and turned Thailand into a Japanese military base in the service of Japan's war of aggression in Southeast Asia, thereby hoping to make use of Japanese power in grabbing Kampuchean territory. During the U.S. war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, the Thai authorities took a most active part, sending Thai troops to join the U.S. expeditionary force and letting the Americans use Thai territory as a military base in this aggression. Since China's betrayal has come out into the open with its collusion with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the three Indochinese countries the Thai authorities have engaged ever more deeply in the collaboration with the Beijing reactionaries in an attempt to enlist Beijing's backing in furthering Thailand's expansionist and hegemonist policy vis-a-vis Kampuchea.

This policy has been one of Thailand's consistent national policies in her many century-long history, one that has dominated all calculations and activities of the Thai rulers in Thai-Kampuchean relations.

The Thai rulers have (?relied on) Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and connived with the genocidal Pol Pot clique. They endeavour to defend the genocidal Pol Pot administration which has been overthrown by the Kampuchean people, and to nurture the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries for harassment purposes along the Thai-Kampuchean border, oppose the rebirth of Kampuchea. They have turned down all goodwill proposals of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at restoring peace and security in the Thai-Kampuchea border area. The Thai authorities want to make use of Beijing to further their hegemonist and expansionist policy vis-a-vis Kampuchea, but Thailand itself is being used by Beijing to further China's expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

In part one, the white book deals with the criminal policy of the Thai rulers against Kampuchea over recent years.

The book says: The Thai rulers have entered into collusion with Beijing and Pol Pot against the three Indochinese countries with a view to carrying out their expansionist and hegemonist designs. During the first years of the Pol Pot regime, when China's reactionary policy had not yet come out into the open by openly opposing the three Indochinese countries, the Thai authorities still carried on their policy of hostility to both Beijing and Pol Pot. After 15 April 1975 Pol Pot carried out an extremely ruthless and reactionary policy. The Thai authorities and press have repeatedly and widely reported bloody clashes and encroachments on Thai territory by Pol Pot troops in the border region.

When Beijing openly entered into collusion with the U.S. imperialists to carry out its expansionist and hegemonist designs in Southeast Asia, frantically opposing the three Indochinese countries, using the Pol Pot clique (?as puppets), Thailand promptly switched over to collaboration with China, making use of China, relying on Sino-U.S. collusion, getting reconciled with the Pol Pot clique, opposing the three Indochinese peoples in order to further Thai expansionist and hegemonist designs.

When the genocidal Pol Pot regime was overthrown by the Kampuchean people rising up in arms, Thailand opened up the border and its armed forces used artillery fire to cover the flight of the Pol Pot remnants into Thailand away from punishment by the Kampuchean people.

A) Thailand has let its territory be used by China as a logistics base for the many-sided war of sabotage against Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries.

China is the main supplier of weapons, ammunition, war material, food and money to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries. Thailand is the intermediary who receives this aid, conveys it in transit over Thai territory and delivers it to the Kampuchean reactionaries.

Over the past four years, Thailand has transported in transit tens of thousand of tons of armaments of various types, over 300,000 tons of food and hundreds of tons of medical supplies given by China mainly to the Pol Pot remnants and also to other Khmer reactionaries.

B) Thailand has allowed the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to use its territory as a "sanctuary" for opposing the Kampuchean people.

C) Thailand itself has also engaged in acts of hostility against the recovery of Kampuchea, grossly encroaching upon the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

D) Under the signboard of humanitarianism, the Thai authorities have made use of the problem of Kampuchean refugees and humanitarian aid to oppose Kampuchea, to undermine the rebirth of Kampuchea.

Thailand frenziedly opposes the rebirth of Kampuchea under the pretext of ensuring the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. For the Kampuchean people, the most essential and important aspect of self-determination is the right to life, practically to overthrow the genocidal regime, to do away with the consequences by that regime, the foremost task being to overcome the most terrible famine ever known in the history of Kampuchea, the right to fight against the restoration of that regime so as to gain a chance to live in independence and peace.

But the Thai administration supported the genocidal regime when it was in power in Phnom Penh by protecting it militarily, politically and diplomatically. With such facts it is impossible to deny that the Thai authorities want to impose that genocidal regime on the Kampuchean people once again.

The Thai authorities have concocted a threat from Kampuchea while rejecting all peace proposals by Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries in an attempt to cover up and continue their criminal manoeuvres.

However, the facts in the past four years have shown that Thailand, in collusion with China, the imperialists and other reactionary forces, has carried out wicked schemes against the recovery of Kampuchea. Thailand's sustaining and use of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries against Kampuchea, and Thailand's own armed provocations and brazen violations of the security and territorial integrity of Kampuchea have led to constant tension and destabilization of the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

In coordination with the imperialists and other reactionaries Thailand strives to drive a wedge between Kampuchea and Vietnam, to disrupt the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries.

From their own experiences of the last 50 years the Kampuchean people better than anyone else realise the close relationship between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as among the three Indochinese countries. With their traditional neighbourly relations the three peoples for over half a century have been fighting shoulder to shoulder sharing weal and woe, wholeheartedly supporting each other in their protracted and arduous struggle against the common aggressive enemies, and fostering their tested indefectible militant solidarity.

The Thai authorities' hostile policy and criminal acts have laid bare all the fallacious arguments about Thai "neutrality" on the Kampuchean question.

The Thai authorities' hostile policy and criminal acts towards the Kampuchean people have not only been unable to reverse the Kampuchean situation but also caused extremely serious and unforeseeable consequences for Thailand itself and for peace in Southeast Asia.

Firstly, they have created a permanently explosive situation at the border and constant tensions in Kampuchean-Thai relations, wrecking the traditional good relations between the two peoples.

Secondly, they have caused ever-growing instability in Thailand, threatening Thai people's lives and property and wrecking their peaceful labour in the areas bordering on Kampuchea.

Thirdly, they have created favourable conditions for China to interfere in Thai internal affairs, threatening Thai sovereignty and security.

Fourthly, they have not only hampered the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia but also endangered it more seriously, and brought about confrontation between the two groups of countries, ASEAN and Indochina, creating very serious precedents for the independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the countries in this area.

In its second part dealing with the Kampuchea-Thai relations in the past, the white book remarks: The Kampuchean people have been victims of the hegemonistic expansionist policy of the Thai ruling circles not only at the present time but also in their historical past. This matter is raised here not with the intension of claiming vast areas of Kampuchean land seized by Thailand during past centuries, but with a view to equating public opinion with the essence of the present Thai authorities' policy as a systematic continuation of perfidious traditional schemes, handed down from ancient times, applied in their intervention and aggression against Kampuchea. The book cited the aggression by Thai feudalists in the past. Acts of intervention and aggression against Kampuchea have been committed by Thai authorities under the umbrella of the Japanese fascists. The U.S. imperialists and international reactionary power.

The white book writes: Historical experience demonstrates that Kampuchea in particular or the three Indochinese countries in general have never represented a security threat to Thailand. On the contrary in the last 40 years, Thailand has in turn relied on the Japanese fascists, supported the French colonialists, collaborated with the American imperialists, colluded with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and on many occasions its forces invaded and committed atrocities against the three Indochinese peoples.

In conclusion, the white book writes: While the Thai ruling circles have been following the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists in order to rely on their power to annex or subjugate Kampuchea, Thailand's territory has been turned into a foreign military base and its independence and sovereignty have been trampled upon. Both the Kampuchean people and the Thai people have been victims of that policy. That is why the peoples of Kampuchea and Thailand share the same predicament and why the Kampuchean people really treasure friendship with the Thai people. The armies of Kampuchea, Vietnam or Laos have never invaded Thai territory, but the Thai army, on the contrary, has on many occasions invaded the three Indochinese countries. This irrefutable historical fact requires that the Thai authorities promptly put an end to their policy of expansionism and hegemonism toward Kampuchean and to their hostile policy against the three indochinese countries.

Dith Mounty Discusses Paper

8K141215 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 September at the Vat Phnum Hotel, the Foreign Ministry held a press conference to publicize the white paper on Thailand's policy on Kampuchea with the participation of representatives of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and many local and foreign journalists.

On that occasion, Comrade Dith Mouny, deputy foreign minister, pointed out the unfriendly policy and crimes of the Thai leaders against the Kampuchean people by stressing that, between the 13th and 19th centuries, Thai feudalists carried out wars of aggression to successively annex Kampuchean territory. The Thai leaders most actively participated in the U.S. war of aggression against the three countries of Indochina. And since China has openly colluded with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the three Indochinese countries, the Thai leaders have been increasingly involved with the Beijing reactionary clique and have used Beijing to serve their own hegemonist and expansionist policies toward Kampuchea. The comrade deputy foreign minister also stressed the objective of the Thai leading circles against Kampuchea in the past as well as in the present, which is to implement an expansionist and hegemonist policy against Kampuchea. He stressed:

[Begin Dith Mouny recording] In fact, Kampuchea -- like other Indochinese countries -- has never threatened the security of Thailand. On the contrary, the Thai leaders have committed acts of aggression against Kampuchea and Laos for the past eight centuries. They have also done this against Vietnam on many occasions. At present, among all the ASEAN countries, Thailand is the country which has most closely collaborated with the Beijing expansionist and hegemonists to sustain Pol Pot to oppose Indochina with the aim of carrying out their policies of expansionism and hegemonism on Kampuchea.

On 31 January 1978, when the Pol Pot clique was creating confusion in Kampuchean society, starving the population, and barbarously exterminating the Kampuchean people, and, while the Kampuchean people were appealing to other countries for help, the Thai foreign minister, instead, stated at a reception in Phnom Penh that Thailand and Kampuchea cannot be separated. Thailand also called the extermination and starving of the Kampuchean people reconstruction of the land. When the Pol Pot genocidal regime was toppled by the Kampuchean people, Thailand opened its border and ordered its artillery to open fire to support the Pol Pot clique which was fleeing into Thailand. Four days after the liberation of Phnom Penh, Thailand ordered helicopters to take Ieng Sary and his clique from Poipet to Thailand.

On 13 January 1979, the Thai leaders secretly received Chinese leaders -- Deng Xiaoping, Geng Biao, and Han Nianlong -- and held secret talks. Documents we seized at Ta Sanh -- an important base of Pol Pot -- relating to notes about the talks between Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Gen Biao, and Han Linan and Ieng Sary, and Geng Biao's report are irrefutable evidence of the collusion between Thailand and China which is full of crimes against the Kampuchean people. Thailand has allowed its territory to be used by China as a logistics base to carry out a destructive war against Kampuchea and the Indochinese countries.

China is the supplier of weapons and ammunition, military equipment, food supplies, and money to the Pol Pot clique and other groups of Khmer reactionaries. Thailand has acted as purveyors of Chinese aid to those Khmer reactionaries. Thailand has allowed the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to use its territory as sanctuary against the Kampuchean people. Thailand has directly implemented unfriendly activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, and violated the PRK's sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity. Thailand has used the label of humanitarianism, the refugee problem, and humanitarian aid to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

While people in the entire world were condemning the Pol Pot genocidal regime, Thailand -- in a most active manner -- colluded with China, the United States, and other ASEAN countries to create the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with the aim of restoring the genocidal regime to oppose the Kampuchean people and the three peoples of Indochina.

China's policy is to pressure the Indochinese countries and use them as a stepping stone to control all of Southeast Asia. As for Thailand, it wants to see a weak Indochina to facilitate its annexation of Kampuchea.

That is why Beijing and Bangkok have sought ways and means to destroy the relations of solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, rejected every peace proposal which was put forward with goodwill by Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries, and fabricated stories such as Vietnam's alleged use of toxic chemicals on the Kampuchea people and the Vietnamization of Kampuchea. Under the label of defending the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, Thailand has, in fact, opposed the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

If Pol Pot had not been timely toppled, there is no doubt that he would have pushed the Kampuchean people into extinction. The main and necessary objective of the Kampuchean people is to have the right to live the way they do now. The right to topple the genocidal regime and to oppose the resurrection of this regime so that the Kampuchean people may live in independence and in peace are the Kampuchean people's rights to self-determination. For the Kampuchean people, the measure by which they determine whether a country respects the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination is how much that country respects or opposes the Kampuchean people's rebirth. The above evidence clearly shows that the Thai authorities have supported the genocidal regime since it was in power. Thailand has been sustaining and defending it through political, military, and diplomatic activities. All this evidence shows that the Thai authorities are restoring the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. By doing this, Thailand is not only opposing the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, but is also violating other national rights of the Kampuchean people.

Over the past 40 years, Thailand has been an important ally and, in fact, an ardent instrument of the Japanese fascists. It is also a tool of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in opposing Kampuchea. On each occasion the Thai leaders have transformed their territory into the source or place to sustain reactionaries to foment war on other conflicts against the Kampuchean, Lao, and Vietnamese peoples. On the contrary, Kampuchea in particular, and the three Indochinese countries in general, have never encroached upon Thailand's territorial sovereignty, or created insecurity for Thailand. At present, there would have been no Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries left had Kampuchea not respected Thailand's sovereignty. This is an irrefutable fact.

The publication of this white paper at this time on Thailand's past and present policies to annex the Kampuchean territory and the presentation of evidence that a large part of Thai territory once belonged to Kampuchea was not done to lay claims on this land. It was only done to show the policies of expansionism and hegemonism of Thailand vis-a-vis Kampuchea -- policies which can be traced back through history up to the present time. And historical truth demands that the Thai leaders end their policies which are full of crimes. The unfriendly policy and crimes of the Thai leaders against the Kampuchean people will not change the situation in Kampuchea, but they may produce grave consequences for Thailand itself and peace in Southeast Asia.

For this policy creates a constant and explosive situation along the two borders by destroying the traditional relations between the two peoples. This policy will make the situation in Thailand unstable, threaten human lives and property, and destroy the peaceful work of the Thai people in areas adjoining the Kampuchean border. This policy will also create conditions for China to interfere with Thailand's internal affairs which will, in turn, create a threat to the sovereignty and security of Thailand. It will also threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia and provoke confrontation between the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN, which will create a dangerous precedent for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all the countries in the region.

The Kampuchean people are being reborn. In full strength. They pledge to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and closely unite with the Soviet people and other socialist countries and progressive peoples the world over to defend their independence and build a radiant and peaceful Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people in past generations have already pledged to oppose the policies of expansionism and hegemonism of the Thai ruling circles. And the people of this and future generations will certainly and definitively smash the criminal policies of the Thai ruling circles. [end recording].

This press conference ended in a very happy and cordial atmosphere after the Comrade Deputy Foreign Minister Dith Mounthy answered a number of the reporters' questions.

VODK CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF SRV FROM UN

BK140809 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "Does Vietnam Deserve To Be a Member of the United Nations?"]

[Text] In a recent interview granted to the French news agency AFP, Pham Van Dong, Hanoi's prime minister, arrogantly and savagely called the UN General Assembly names. He stated that the UN General Assembly is useless for it cannot solve any problem.

The fact that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors call the UN General Assembly names is not a new issue. The world has clearly realized that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not only verbally call the United Nations names but they have abused it with their concrete acts. Since their admission in the United Nations, the Hanoi authorities have never respected the UN General Assembly resolutions, the UN Charter, and international law, which they have successively violated and trampled under their feet. The fact that they sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea -- an independent, sovereign state and a member of the United Nations -- and occupy Kampuchean territory since the end of 1978 is the most arrogant, savage, and barbarous violation of the UN Charter and international law.

The UN General Assembly, which is the world's highest organization, has adopted resolutions demanding the Hanoi authorities to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not respect and implement these resolutions. They have arrogantly and savagely trampled these resolutions under their feet. When the UN General Assembly adopted resolutions to support the Democratic Kampuchean seat, accept Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate and rightful representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations, and demand the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors tried to abuse the UN General Assembly. They rejected and did not respect these resolutions.

Countries in the region and peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries in the world have asked them to respect the UN General Assembly resolutions, international law, and the UN Charter; stop their aggression in Kampuchea; and completely withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stubborn and do not care about these demands. They have continued their war of aggression in Kampuchea and their savage and barbarous massacre of the Kampuchean people with all their means. They have made provocations and violated Thai border areas. They have arrogantly and savagely threatened Thailand and various countries in the region. They have caused permanent tension in the entire Southeast Asia.

As the UN General Assembly will be convened in the near future the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrogantly and savagely call the UN General Assembly names. This shows that the Vietnamese are in an impasse.

The Vietnamese have realized before hand that they will definitely be shamefully and bitterly defeated at the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly session because they will be denounced, condemned, and pressured by the international community to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea as in the previous sessions. On the other hand, this also shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are arrogant, savage, and barbarous. They prefer the law of the jungle. They do not care about world opinion. They do not hesitate to violate and trample under their feet international law, the UN Charter and the UN General Assembly resolutions.

Because of these criminal savage, and barbarous acts of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, Vietnam does not deserve to be a member of the United Nations. Vietnam deserves to be expelled from the United Nations by the international community as a lesson to warn the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to respect the UN Charter. Vietnam deserves to be expelled from the United Nations for the defense of international law and the UN Charter in order to preserve it as a sacred law which guarantees peace and order in the world, in particular ensuring independence and sovereignty of all small, poor, and weak countries in the world.

Furthermore, the international community, especially the 38th UN General Assembly session, has an urgent duty to pressure the Hanoi authorities to completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea by taking concrete and efficient measures to bring more pressure to bear on the Vietnamese in order not to let them extricate themselves from the impasse, prolong their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race, violate and trample under their feet the UN Charter.

Moreover, the international community and the UN General Assembly should actively and strongly assist and support the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out from Kampuchea because the Kampuchean people's struggle is obviously not only for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race but it is also a contribution to the defense of international law, the UN Charter, and peace and stability in the whole world.

VODK SAYS GUERRILLAS CUT TRACKS IN BATTAMBANG

BK141214 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] On 6 September, our national army and guerrillas cut 255 meters of railroad track and destroyed a drainage pipe between Kouk Pon and Svay Cheap, Battambang battlefield. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Battambang battlefield!

SIHANOUK RECEIVED BY BELGIAN KING, TINDEMANS

For Brussels Domestic Service coverage of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's stop in Belgium on his European tour, including his reception by King Baudouin and his talks with External Relations Minister Leo Tindemans, see the Other Countries section, Belgium subsection of the 15 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FIRE HITS AEROFLOT OFFICE IN BANGKOK

BK141542 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 14 (AFP) -- A major fire swept through a building housing the offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot here today, one day after a hand grenade blew out windows in the Aeroflot premises.

Police said it was not immediately clear whether the fire was an act of arson against Aeroflot, whose ground floor premises in the modern high rise were attacked yesterday in apparent retaliation for the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet on September 1. The Police Information Center said no casualties were reported.

The blaze broke out shortly before 6:00 p.m. (1100 GMT) on an upper floor of the building in premises occupied by the Thai unit of the International Business Machine Corporation (IBM) of the United States. Scores of firemen battled the fire for two hours before bringing it under control. The IBM building stands on Silom Road in the heart of Bangkok's commercial center.

Office Reportedly Vacant

BK150121 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Fire raged at the IBM Building at the Silom-Rama IV roads junction yesterday evening, causing damage estimated at several hundred million baht and bringing city traffic almost to a standstill.

Three well-known airlines offices, including the Soviet airline Aeroflot which was damaged by a hand grenade attack on Tuesday, had offices on the building's ground floor. However, all three had reportedly moved offices elsewhere before yesterday's fire.

UN ENVOY ISSUES STATEMENT ON KAL INCIDENT

BK141200 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The Thai permanent representative to the United Nations, M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, has charged in the UN Security Council that the shooting down of a Korean airliner by the Soviet jet on 1 September, killing 269 persons on board, including eight Thais, was cloaked with superpower arrogance and disdain for the weak and the helpless.

In a strongly worded statement, M.L. Phiraphong said: Which sort of a world are we living in when such wanton destruction can occur in cold blood as if 269 lives were a mere dot on the radar screen that could be extinguished in a flash. The Thai ambassador said that his government has demanded immediate and detailed clarification of the incident and that families of the victims be adequately and justly compensated by the Soviets.

'SOURCE' COMMENTS ON ARREST OF TREASURE HUNTERS

BK140848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Sept. 14 (AFP) -- Pirate treasure hunters Richard Knight and Frederick Graham were arrested for "illegally penetrating Vietnamese territorial waters," an authoritative Vietnamese source said today. He was elaborating on Vietnam's admission yesterday that it was holding the pair. "A resolution to this problem will be communicated later," the source added. However, the source refused to provide further details on the age or profession of the two detainees, where they were arrested or where they are being held.

NHAN DAN PRAISES PRK WHITE PAPER ON THAI POLICY

OW150835 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 15 -- The white book, "Thai Policy Vis-a-Vis Kampuchea," is an eloquent indictment of the criminal acts of the Thai authorities against Kampuchea, particularly their crimes against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people since 1979, comments NHAN DAN today on the white book issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The paper says: "The white book rejects the perfidious slanderous allegations of Beijing and Bangkok against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.... Facts have shown that, in history as well as at present, the Kampuchean people and the other peoples of Indochina have never invaded or represented a threat to the security of Thailand, but instead they have always been victims of Thailand's expansionist and hegemonist policy. The white book has spoken out facts which conscientious people in Thailand cannot overlook. The Thai authorities' hostile policy and criminal acts against the Kampuchean people have not only failed to reverse the situation in Kampuchea, but also caused unpredictable serious consequences to Thailand itself and to peace in Southeast Asia. This policy has strained the Kampuchea-Thai relations and has been the cause of the permanent explosive situation at the border thus rendering the situation in Thailand unstable and creating favourable conditions for China to interfere in the internal affairs of Thailand and threaten its sovereignty and security.

"This policy is seriously menacing peace and stability in Southeast Asia and causing confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. The Thai authorities want to use Beijing to serve their expansionist and hegemonist policy against Kampuchea, but on the contrary, Thailand is being used by Beijing to serve its expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia."

"The government and the people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have firmly opposed this policy of the Thai authorities, a criminal policy which is doomed to failure as has been proven by history. At the same time, the People's Republic of Kampuchea always treasures its friendship with the Thai people and wishes to build long-term relations of friendship and cooperation with Thailand on the principles of respecting each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political regime, refraining from the use of force of the threat to use force toward each other, and solving all disputes by peaceful negotiations."

NHAN DAN continues: "China's hostile policy actively supported by Thailand against the three Indochinese peoples is the main cause of the tension in Southeast Asia. The slander campaigns conducted by Beijing and Bangkok cannot (not) help them whitewash the evidences of their crimes against the Kampuchean people.

"Historical facts have shown that Thailand has always been a mainstay of the imperialists and other reactionary forces in their opposition to the independence of the Indochinese countries. Thailand must bear full responsibility for its acts. It must renounce its hostile policy and criminal acts against the Indochinese countries."

"The Vietnamese Government and people are always looking forward to a promotion of their neighbourliness with Thailand and other ASEAN countries. Together with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has spared no efforts for a dialogue with Thailand and other ASEAN countries in order to normalize their relations and make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability," the paper stresses.

VNA OUTLINES NGUYEN CO THACH'S NICARAGUA VISIT

OW140759 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 14 -- Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (F.S.L.N.), and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, received Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on Sept. 7 in Managua.

The Nicaraguan leader said: "Vietnam has always been a source of encouragement and an example for the Nicaraguan people in their past struggle against the Somoza dictatorship as well as in their present national construction and defense against the U.S. imperialists' interventionist policy. The Nicaraguan people have always followed with interests the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence and are ready to contribute to that endeavour."

The same day, Nguyen Co Thach had a cordial talk with Victor Tirado, member of the F.S.L.N. national leadership and held talks with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. The two sides had unanimous views on international problems raised and on the need of strengthening the fraternal militant solidarity and cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers signed a consular agreement between Vietnam and Nicaragua and a plan for cooperation between the two ministries.

Nguyen Co Thach paid a floral tribute at the Carlos Fonseca Amador memorial and visited the construction site of the Malacatoya industrial-agricultural sugarcane and sugar complex and the "Patricio Arguello Ryan" geo-thermal plant at Momotombo. He left Managua on Sept. 9, successfully ending his friendship visit to Nicaragua.

ARMY PAPER ON MILITANCY IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

BK131453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 11 Sep 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Uphold Militancy in Political Activities" -- date not given]

[Text] Proceeding from the realistic socioeconomic, national defense, and security situation in our country at present, the party Central Committee's fourth plenum recently issued a resolution to resolve some urgent ideological and organizational problems directly related to the task of ensuring the implementation of immediate socioeconomic duties.

It is very important for the people throughout the country, as well as for troops in the People's Army, to learn thoroughly this resolution. Building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland constitute two paramount strategic tasks in the present revolutionary stage. These two strategic tasks are closely correlated. All of the achievements in socialist construction are designed to build up the country's national defense strength and to have a powerful national defense system of armed forces which have adequate combat strength and a high standard of combat preparedness.

These are essential conditions for the entire country to concentrate its forces on building socialism.

The struggle to defend the fatherland against outside aggressors, who are sabotaging our country, and the war between the two roads are, in fact, two aspects of the struggle to win total victory for socialism. Consequently, the People's Armed Forces -- an effective tool of proletarian dictatorship -- should thoroughly understand the task of building socialism and be imbued profoundly with all the party's viewpoints on the initial stage of the transition to socialism in order to satisfactorily fulfill all assigned duties.

Moreover, since our cadres and combatants as members of the society are closely attached to their country, parents, wives, children, families, and homeland, it is impossible for them not to thoroughly understand the party's lines and policies aimed at resolving the hot issues concerning the livelihood of all people, each family, and each individual. These issues are vital to those of us who are standing on the frontline to defend the fatherland.

As a result, our troops must study the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution scrupulously and positively, and implement it with the best results. It is of prime importance that our army must be well aware of its enemies. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- our dangerous and immediate enemy -- in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- are intensifying their activities with every passing day to sabotage our revolutionary cause, mainly by their multifaceted war of sabotage, in order to prevent us from advancing to socialism, weaken us comprehensively, annex our country and the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, and expand into all of Southeast Asia.

The struggle against all the enemies who are counterattacking us from outside and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads are taking place and will continue for some time in a fierce and complicated manner.

All the outside enemies and the remnant forces of the capitalist class and reactionaries of all hues in the country are colluding with one another on the common front against our socialist construction. Being not right-leaning in evaluating our enemies and remaining very vigilant against all of their perfidious and cruel plots in the military, economic, political, cultural, and social fields are essential conditions for defeating their multifaceted war of sabotage and for building socialism victoriously.

We cannot build socialism with capitalist and bourgeois viewpoints. By determining clearly what is right and wrong in our stand and viewpoint on socioeconomic management, we will secure an important arm of knowledge which guides our action. This is an essential factor in evaluating correctly the realistic situation of society in the transitory stage.

Every cadre and combatant must correctly understand socialist and non-socialist matters, collective and individual interests, labor and exploitation, revolutionary qualities and bourgeois lifestyle, centralization and democracy, and so forth.

As cadres and combatants of the People's Army and the reliable revolutionary forces of the party and people, we definitely struggle for the victory of the socialist path, place the collective interests above everything, and resolutely eliminate and oppose all forms of exploitation.

Under all circumstances, we resolve to preserve our revolutionary qualities and the finer traditional character of the People's Army, and oppose all negative manifestations of selfishness, attempts to seek favors, arrangements for personal interest, corruption, waste, and pilferage of public assets which harm national and collective interests.

We should uphold the sense of organization, respect the principle of democratic centralization and law, implement scrupulously all the party-state lines and policies, and resolutely oppose all unorganized and undisciplined liberal acts, departmentalism, and parochialism. Thorough understanding of the resolution must be closely associated with criticism and self-criticism. Only through scrupulous criticism and self-criticism can we tell right from wrong, acquire correct knowledge, and take the right action.

We should not think that, since economic building and social management is not the army's main function, we cannot therefore commit errors or shortcomings, and then, on this basis, adopt the indifferent attitude of outsiders who judge the works of other persons and organizations, or even worse, complain or show a negative attitude of suspicion.

In implementing the army's main function of defending the fatherland and maintaining political security and social order, we should conduct criticism and self-criticism scrupulously and thoroughly. We should concentrate on the issues of developing the army's fine nature and combat strength; knowing the enemy; enhancing spirit, vigilance, training effectiveness, and preparedness; mastering military sciences and technology; using and maintaining weapons and equipment; forging discipline; and maintaining internal unity, people-army solidarity, and international solidarity which serve as a core in building an army-people national defense. We should also do the same with respect to economic building and social management. With a high sense of responsibility we should criticize ourselves and control our viewpoints and knowledge which are manifested by our action in seeing what is right and wrong. Moreover, through self-criticism, we can control our sense of responsibility and our attitude toward the party's lines and policies.

With regard to such issues as the policies of contracts in agriculture, loss-and-profit accounting, taxes, measures to eliminate private trade and oppose exploitation, that which we have thought and done right, we should develop, and that which we have thought and done wrong, we should overcome. On the basis of such a struggle to distinguish right from wrong, we manifest our unity of mind and action to the party Central Committee by showing the determination and resolute attitude of each cadre and each combatant who personally implements the resolution scrupulously and strive to motivate his family, friends, and the people to implement the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution and resolutely struggle against all negative manifestations in thinking, speaking, and acting at variance with the party's lines and viewpoints.

Let all our troops be determined to uphold militancy in thoroughly learning the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution, struggle to clearly distinguish right from wrong, enhance the ideological knowledge and quality of each cadre and combatant, create a new step of improvement in ideological and organizational tasks, and be enthusiastic and confident in accelerating the comprehensive development of the army in order to firmly defend the fatherland and, at the same time, make the most positive contributions to socialist construction.

PEOPLE'S PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES MARK ANNIVERSARY

BK141123 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 93 p 1

[Thanh Lang report]

[Text] The people's public security forces in Ha Bac, Hanoi, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Hau Giang, and many other localities are stepping up the political campaign of "Study, Be Profoundly Imbued With, and Scrupulously Implement the Six Teachings of Respected and Beloved Uncle Ho for the People's Public Security Forces."
[paragraph continues]

They are also pushing forward the emulation movement for national security and intensify various cultural, artistic, and sports activities to score achievements in honor of the August revolution anniversary as well as the 38th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces.

People's public security cadres and combatants in these units and localities have studied the Interior Ministry directive, the article explaining the six teachings of Uncle Ho, and the address by the comrade minister of the interior. All cadres and combatants have reviewed their implementation of Uncle Ho's teachings since 1980 and seriously carried out self-criticism concerning their working class viewpoint and stand, their implementation of the party and state line and policies, their sense of organization and discipline, and their quality and ethics as revolutionary public security officers.

During the aforementioned political campaign, the Hanoi Municipal People's Public Security Forces have carried out a program of revolutionary action with the theme "Satisfactorily ensure traffic order and safety, intensify security operations, and satisfactorily maintain political security and public order and safety in the capital." People's public security cadres and combatants in the four urban precincts have upheld their sense of responsibility in conducting patrols and carrying out control work to maintain order and ensure traffic safety on seven major roads. Acting in coordination with various sectors and with the youth, military, and trade union forces, they have effectively struggled against speculators, smugglers, and illegal businessmen, recovering for the state large amounts of property and goods worth hundreds of thousands of dong.

In Quang Ninh Province, the public security forces, upholding their sense of responsibility in work and combat and forging themselves according to Uncle Ho's six teachings, have intensified their activities close to the border. Relying on the assistance of the people of various ethnic minority groups, they have promptly unmasked bad elements who, after crossing the border into China to buy or exchange goods, were recruited by Chinese public security agents and sent back to Vietnam to carry out sabotage activities in many fields.

In Cao Bang and Ha Tuyen Provinces, the public security forces have stepped up the movement for mobilizing the people to struggle against the practice of patronizing border markets organized by the Chinese reactionaries. Acting in coordination with the local armed forces and militia, they have conducted patrols, carried out control work to protect border security, struggled against the intrusions by Chinese reactionaries, and effectively checked, detected, and struggled against smugglers and illegal businessmen, thereby contributing to satisfactorily safeguarding public order and security in the localities.

In Dong Nai and Ben Tre Provinces, the people's public security forces have intensified patrols and carried out control operations to ensure security and order on riverways and highways, and at important communications centers. Relying on popular assistance, public security combatants have promptly unmasked and stopped many activities of criminal elements and illegal businessmen, thereby actively contributing to the struggle of the local party committee echelons and administrations against the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities.

NHAN DAN CITES VNA ON COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S DIRECTIVE

BK141021 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA report on Council of Ministers' Directive No 214-CT on continuing to improve district and grassroots-level cadres]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on the need to continue improving the contingent of district and grassroots-level cadres.

The directive reads: Implementing the resolution of the third party Central Committee plenum and pursuant to the resolution of the Council of Ministers on continuing to step up the task of developing districts and strengthening the district level, the chairman of the Council of Ministers requests that all sectors and echelons improve administrative cadres at the district and grassroots levels as follows:

Objectives and Requirements of the Task of Improving Cadres

From now until the end of 1984, it is necessary to effectively improve cadres of all districts throughout the country -- with attention given on a priority basis to those in districts which hold an important position in terms of economic development and national defense -- under the following guidelines.

1. Leading cadres at the district level must, first of all, be endowed with good qualities and ethics. They must also know how to ensure unity, unanimity, and a high degree of militancy and determination in implementing party and state resolutions and directives, and be equipped with the necessary knowledge and ability to conduct state management and economic management, and successfully develop the efficiency of the state administrative machinery and the right to collective mastery of the working people.
2. Cadres responsible for the management of various sectors must have working knowledge and experience; know how to develop and satisfactorily use scientific and technical and other professional cadres, and handle the work of their sectors. They must also possess a college or middle school educational background in the field concerned. These cadres should be assigned to specific jobs on a permanent basis, and should not be replaced at will after every election of a new district party committee or a new district people's committee.
3. Heads and deputy heads of certain stations, farms, corporations, and enterprises must possess a college or middle school educational background in the field or profession concerned; know how to handle the work assigned to them; and be trained and have experience in practical work.
4. Scientific and technical and other professional cadres must know how to work in a way that can meet the needs of economic and cultural development, and the consolidation of national security and defense of districts in each specific region.

Based on the characteristics and economic structure of a certain district; the district people's committee concerned should determine the numbers of economic and technical and other professional cadres necessary for various establishments and localities in that district so that plans can be formulated for the training, fostering, distribution, and use of these cadres. It is necessary to ensure that every economic or technical sector in a district is furnished with one or two competent cadres to serve as a nucleus. In the southern provinces and mountainous regions, the criteria applied to district and grassroots-level cadres in terms of educational background, scientific and technical knowledge, and professional skills can be established at a lower level and step by step.

Policies and Measures

To achieve this objective, the improvement of district and grassroots administrative cadres must be uniformly carried out in close combination with three tasks:

First, the existing contingent of district-level cadres must be rationally rearranged and satisfactorily used and fostered in the direction of increasing the number of grassroots cadres: cadres must be dispatched to closely supervise various establishments and production; cadres with many years of service and experience and young cadres with good qualities, knowledge, and abilities must be unhesitatingly recommended; and the right scientific and technical cadres must be used for the right jobs.

Various sectors in the provinces concerned are allowed to transfer cadres from districts which have more than they need to districts which lack them.

Second, cadres must continue to be mobilized to replenish various districts and grassroots units. All organs at the central level and in provinces and municipalities should strive to transfer more cadres -- especially economic, technical, and other professional cadres -- to the various districts and grassroots units which still lack them. Priority should be given to those districts which hold an important position in terms of economic development and national defense. Specific plans must be formulated so that cadres can be selected and distributed in a satisfactory manner, ensuring that the district administrative machinery can be basically stabilized and streamlined between now and the end of 1984. It is necessary to thoroughly understand the need to strengthen the district-level machinery while creating favorable conditions for training cadres and preparing plans for streamlining all organs in provinces and municipalities and at the central level. Efforts should be made to satisfactorily assign students who have recently graduated from colleges or middle schools to district and grassroots units. It is also necessary to dispatch large numbers of scientific, technical, and professional cadres from various organs at the central level and in provinces and municipalities to districts and grassroots units to help them solve all economic, technical, and professional problems in the forms of cooperation and contracts aimed at accelerating production and ensuring better socioeconomic results.

Third, the training and fostering of district and grassroots-level cadres must be accelerated. It is necessary to improve the knowledge of district and grassroots-level cadres in terms of state management and economic management. By the end of 1985, all key cadres of district people's committees (chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretariat members) must be equipped with a basic knowledge of state management and economic management. The central school of economic management and the central school of administration have the responsibility to carry out this task satisfactorily.

It is also necessary for cadres in charge of economic and professional sectors in districts to receive training in economic and professional management under a suitable short-term program to be sponsored by those sectors at the central level or in provinces and municipalities. New changes should be made in the training of economic, technical, and professional cadres for districts and grassroots units so as to ensure that they are selected from among the local people. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education should immediately discuss with other ministries concerned and provinces how to organize or readjust the network of schools and rationally revise regulations concerning the selection of trainees to support the training of scientific and technical and other professional cadres for districts in various regions, especially in the south and the mountainous region.

It is necessary to use the cadre plan of each district and grassroots unit as a basis for selecting trainees. Meanwhile, trainees should be selected from among those active persons with good records in the work or production of a certain locality so that, upon completion of their training course, they can return to work in that locality. Administrative agencies and organizations in each district will join various local organs and village people's committees to satisfactorily carry out work related to the selection of trainees. It is necessary for the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education to adjust the training program in a way commensurate with the tasks and needs of the districts concerned.

Implementation Plan

Based on the tasks and needs of a certain district, the people's committee of that district should review and rationally rearrange the numbers of its cadres of various types before submitting a specific request to the province or municipality concerned for an additional supply of the type of cadres that are needed by that district.

People's committees of the provinces and municipalities concerned should carefully examine the requests for additional cadres by various districts and should formulate specific plans for increasing the numbers of cadres in the direction of mobilizing them from various organs in these provinces as a first step. If there is still a shortage, they should submit a request to various ministries and sectors at the central level for an additional supply.

Based on the requests of the provinces and municipalities concerned, responsible ministries and sectors at the central level should mobilize additional cadres to replenish various districts, with special attention given to those districts in the former Nam Bo region, the central highlands, and the northern mountainous provinces.

Leading cadres of all sectors, echelons and organs, as well as localities to which cadres are dispatched, should pay attention to satisfactorily carrying out ideological work among cadres, assigning them to suitable jobs and providing proper care for their material and spiritual life.

NHAN DAN URGES STRICT MANAGEMENT OF PARTY MEMBERS

BK131249 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Build a System of Strict Party Member Management"]

[Text] Party member management is an important job in the task of building and defending the party and cultivating and developing the vanguard and exemplary character of party members.

The party is a fighting unit comprising party members who are fighters. The party's strength lies mainly in the unity of thought and action and the sense of organization and self-imposed discipline of all party members and in the purity, firmness and vigor of the party's ranks. Before joining the party, one must have undergone a process of struggle, must meet definite standards, have a clear background, be vouched for by people recommending him to the party, possess basic knowledge of the party, and voluntarily apply for party membership.

Each party member must participate in party activities in a basic party organization. He must be prepared to go along with the division of work, mobilization, and assignment by the party according to its needs and place himself under the management of a basic party organization or a party committee echelon. The resolution of the party congress [nghi] quyeets dqai] hooij dqangr] has clearly pointed out: "We must build a system of strict party member management to help the party firmly control its members, to help party members promptly develop their strengths and correct their weaknesses, and to prevent loopholes of which the enemy and opportunist elements may take advantage to worm their way into the party."

Party member management is first of all, the responsibility of basic party organizations; at the same time, it is also the duty of party committee echelons concerning party members who are leading cadres at each level. We should not regard party member management simply as party administrative work limited to the management of party members' records and party documents concerning party members. Party member management has a positive effect on the task of educating party members and fostering, developing, and correctly using the capabilities of each of them. It also contributes to discovering and training cadres, cementing unity within the party, building the system of maintaining party discipline and preserving the close relations between party members and people outside the party, and enhancing the fighting strength, leadership capability, and prestige of party organizations. [paragraph continues]

Management of party members in perception and thought, in practical activities, and in work and life must be given utmost attention by basic party organizations and party committee echelons which manage party cadres and members and must be developed into a regularly and strictly enforced system.

Party members possess a high level of political awareness and voluntarily stand in party organizations as staunch militants to fight selflessly for the party's aims and ideal. Scrupulously observing the principles of organization and discipline in party activities and the procedures already established, regularly practicing criticism and self-criticism, and improving oneself according to the standards and duties of party members are the manifestations of a high level of self-consciousness of the part of a party member who consciously exercises self-control in his thoughts and actions at all places and at all moments. Party members are also obliged to report their thoughts and actions to the party. Honesty is the most important standard of revolutionary quality. The party statutes clearly point out that party members are dutybound "to be honest with the party, not to conceal facts or make untruthful reports, and not to allow anyone to conceal facts or make untruthful reports to the party." On the basis of upholding the sense of self-imposed discipline and responsibility of party members, the management of party members must be developed into a regularly and strictly enforced system in each basic party organization. All inadequate understanding the slackened management will result in unhappy consequences, making it impossible to promptly check the negative phenomena and train and protect party cadres and members, and limiting the educational, leading, and managerial role of party organizations.

Owing to failure to firmly maintain party activities, lack of political and ideological indoctrination, failure to struggle to promptly overcome deviant thoughts, and a lax control system, a number of party chapters have been unable to firmly control the activities of party members in their specialized fields of work and especially in their social and family life. There have been party members who failed to strictly observe labor discipline, who worked in an irresponsible manner, and who devoted most of their daily working time to caring for personal affairs, carrying out business, or joining their families in business and speculative activities. There have been cases where party members were arrested for illegal activities and even then their party chapters remained unaware of the goings-on. There have been cases where party members were absent from their offices for a long time simply because they had quit their jobs and moved to another place, but during all that time their party chapters still believed that "these comrades are on a mission far away." There have been cases where party members expressed highly deviant thoughts, talked irresponsibly, behaved in a disorganized and undisciplined manner, led a depraved life, took to drinking, participated in superstitious activities, surreptitiously disseminated decadent culture, lost all their quality as cadres and their qualifications as party members, yet their party chapters still failed to investigate in order to expose shortcomings and apply educational measures. There have been cases where party members practiced graft, abused public property to build grand houses, spent money extravagantly and many times more than their salaries would allow, and so forth, yet their party chapters still turned a blind eye to these wrongdoings. Such manifestations of a decline in quality and many other serious infractions of discipline and the law have been going on for many years. Owing to the lax management of party members by basic party organizations, however, these shortcomings have not been checked and have resulted in degeneration and deviation among party members.

Party member management must be linked with the building and consolidation of firm, strong, and pure basic party organizations and with socioeconomic management. Party chapters are the place where party members are forged, where model party members are organized and given assignments, and where the masses are mobilized to fulfill all tasks of the basic echelons. If party chapters are not consolidated and the quality of activities of party chapters and party cells is not enhanced, party chapters will lack the strength to indoctrinate their members and to struggle against their shortcomings, conditions can hardly be created for the serious practice of criticism and self-criticism, and positive factors cannot be developed. [paragraph continues]

There have been bad party chapters and party members and opportunist elements who abused their power, set up factions, sowed internal disunity, concealed the truth from their superiors, and defended wrongdoings.

Strengthening and consolidating party committee echelons to give them sufficient quality and capabilities is the primary condition for enhancing party member management. Ideological, control, and organizational work must be carried out in close coordination. All procedures and principles of party activities should be firmly maintained and disciplinary actions must be promptly, seriously, and judiciously applied. Good people and good work should be strongly encouraged to set an example for other people.

The system of monthly party meetings must be firmly maintained. No party member may be absent from these meetings without legitimate reason. Party members who are cadres in charge of a unit should show respect to and participate in all meetings of party organizations on the basic level. To manage party members, it is necessary to assign work to them, introduce them to practical activities, and control their implementation of policies and resolutions. Party members and party organizations are responsible for keeping close contact with other members in their chapters in order to understand them well where they work as well as where they live. We should not neglect the system of party members reporting their perceptions of party line and policies so that their party organizations may help improve them, or the system of party members reporting their thoughts, living conditions, activities, travels, and social relations to their party chapters. In developing the maintenance of discipline into a regular practice from basic party organizations upward, Ha Nam Ninh, Hanoi, and a number of other localities have established a system under which party members are obliged to report, first of all, the three following things to their party organizations: the building of a house, the organization of a wedding party or funeral ceremony, and personal income and living standards. These initial efforts have had a salutary effect on the management of party members in daily life. The practice of organizing periodic collections of views and observations of the party organizations in the places where party members of state organs, enterprises, schools...[ellipsis as published] live, as well as the collections of the masses' comments on the performance of party cadres and members, must be firmly maintained. Party organizations must quickly investigate party members' wrongdoings discovered and reported by the masses in order to promptly bring to light and deal with all obvious violations of discipline.

Along with the management of party members in practical activities and in daily life, we should attach utmost importance to the management of party and party member records and documents. This task must be scientifically carried out to protect party secrets and, at the same time, to provide party organizations with all the papers they need when considering a party member's background. The greatest care must be taken in issuing letters of recommendation to party cadres and members being transferred to new posts to ensure that the issuance is done in strict accordance with established principles and procedures, to avoid making mistakes which may be utilized by bad elements in worming their way into the party, and to prevent party members from concealing shortcomings and past disciplinary actions against them and from giving false information in their background records or other papers. The addition of supplementary information to party members' backgrounds must be carried out periodically. Party members should be reminded to protect and preserve their membership cards and not to lose or use them incorrectly. Cadres in charge of managing party member records must undergo training to raise the scientific level of their work.

Party member management is the responsibility of each party member as well as of the entire party. Turning party member management into a regular and scientific practice is a guarantee for the task of increasing the fighting strength of the party, preserving party discipline, and consolidating and building pure, firm, and strong party organizations.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES HELD ON PARTY WORK

BK141139 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] In late July, the party Central Committee Organization Department convened a series of regional conferences to exchange experience in building firm and strong district party organizations. The conference of the district party organizations of the former Nam Bo provinces was held in Long Xuyen city, An Giang Province; the conference of the district party organizations of the provinces in central Vietnam, in Nha Trang city, Phu Khanh Province; and the conference of the district party organizations of the delta, midland, and former Zone 4 provinces, in Thai Binh city.

In these conferences, many firm and strong district and basic party organizations and party chapters reported on their good experience in party building and in leading the masses in carrying out the tasks of developing the economy, consolidating national defense, maintaining public order and political security, caring for the people's living conditions...[ellipsis as published] at the district level and in each basic unit. From the reality of the firm and strong district and basic party organizations, the conferences drew many useful lessons such as: The task of building firm and strong district party organizations must be closely linked with the movement for building districts and strengthening the district level and the efforts to fulfill the central tasks of the party and state. The conferences gained considerable experience in building and consolidating basic units, in resolving the problem of weak and inefficient basic units, and in training the contingent of cadres, especially economic managers and technicians for the districts. A number of districts in the former Nam Bo provinces reported on their good experience in promoting party building while carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture, industry, and trade. Various firm and strong district party organizations of many provinces in central Vietnam expounded their experience in training their contingents of economic managers and technicians and in quickly transforming arid areas into fertile fields, thereby achieving high yields in the cultivation of various crops, especially the grain crops.

Many district party organizations reported good initial results in carrying out the division of management responsibilities in the district, developing production, restoring order in goods distribution and circulation, struggling against the negative phenomena in the party and society, strengthening national defense, and maintaining public order and political security.

All the reports stressed the experience in strengthening unity and the close leadership and guidance of party committee echelons, developing the working people's right to collective mastery, and building various sectors and committees of the districts. The reports also laid emphasis on experience in consolidating the administration and mass organizations, cultivating and enhancing the quality of party cadres and members, firmly maintaining the principles of party meetings, resolutely expelling unqualified persons from the party, and paying attention to party development work.

MOVES AGAINST USSR OVER KAL INCIDENT DISCUSSED

BK141346 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 14 Sep 83

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Sue McAlister]

[Text] Australia has officially demanded that the Government of the Soviet Union pay compensation for the lives of four Australians killed when a South Korean airliner was shot down by Russian jet fighters over Soviet territory 2 weeks ago. The demand was given in a diplomatic note to the Soviet ambassador, Mr Yevgeniy Samoteykin, by the secretary of Australian Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter Henderson. But like his colleagues in Washington and Ottawa, Mr Samoteykin refused to accept the note. From Canberra, John Lombard reports:

[Begin recording] [Lombard] By all accounts it was a fairly inconclusive meeting between Mr Henderson and the Soviet ambassador, Mr Samoteykin. Mr Henderson tried to give the ambassador an official note, the wording of which was couched in the most polite and most diplomatic language. The Department of Foreign Affairs, it began, presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But when it came down to seeking reparation, the note merely requested the Soviet Union to provide what it called prompt, adequate, and effective compensation for the Australian lives lost in the disaster and for injury to Australian interests caused by the Soviet Union.

Mr Samoteykin followed the pattern of Soviet ambassadors to the United States and Canada and refused to accept the note. The federal Cabinet also considered what further action the Australian Government might take and decided that it would cease cooperation with the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, through various business transactions it has with Australia's international airline, Qantas. As well, Australia will support moves for a full inquiry by the International Civil Aviation Organization. But no action will be taken on Australian trade with the Soviet Union, and the Australian Wheat Board is currently negotiating a wheat sale to the Russians.

Details of this government's decisive were announced to Parliament by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden. But when Mr Hayden later held a news conference, he was asked whether this really amounted to much and whether it was a sort of action that the Soviet Union would worry about.

[Hayden] We can do nothing more at this point anyway than has been done. As President Reagan pointed out, America would not be proposing that the world should be sent to war over this issue, but that where the pressure can be applied to the Soviets it will be applied. I don't think we ought to underestimate the impact that initiatives at international forums have, when they are taken on the Soviets, when they are taken against the Soviets. And bear in mind the United Nations General Assembly commences its sittings this month.

[Lombard] That seems to be a hint by Mr Hayden that perhaps further action may be taken in the world body. In answer to further questioning, Mr Hayden said that the intelligence available to the Australian Government had convinced him that the Korean airliner had not been on a spying mission when it was shot down. But he did reveal that the airliner had had a history of not working properly.

[Hayden] The commercial airliner concerned, we understand from information we received last night, has had a history of malfunctioning in some of its equipment, and, in fact, one item of its equipment was malfunctioning at Anchorage and required maintenance work before it moved on to the final and fatal leg of its journey.

[Lombard] The foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said he would be having further talks with the prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, on what other action that Australia might take against the Soviet Union. But he said Australia would persist with its compensation claim. [end recording]

SUHARTO DECLINES TO ATTEND SEPTEMBER UN SESSION

BK131107 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] President Suharto could not meet the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to come to New York to exchange views on the Nonaligned Movement and simultaneously attend the UN General Assembly session this September, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen after reporting to the president today.

The foreign minister said that President Suharto would not tour abroad this year due to his activities in the country, mainly in anticipating the fourth national 5-year development plan [Pelita IV]. About 20 heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries will attend the coming UN session.

ARMY STEPS UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRETILIN REBELS

BK110804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0111 GMT 11 Sep 83

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- The Indonesian Army has launched a stepped-up military campaign against Fretilin guerrillas in East Timor, breaking an unofficial six-month ceasefire, diplomatic sources here said. The latest campaign follows the breakdown of negotiations started in March, last month's ambush and killing of 15 Indonesian soldiers and the defection of a group of Indonesian Army-trained civil guards.

The former Portuguese colony of East Timor which was invaded by Indonesian troops in December 1975 has been the scene of sporadic fighting between the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor and Indonesian soldiers ever since. The annexation of East Timor has never been recognized by the United Nations.

The latest round of setbacks for Indonesia started early last month when several dozen para-military civil guards responsible for monitoring guerrilla activities defected with their arms and ammunition. A few days later on August 8, about 30 Fretilin guerrillas ambushed and killed 15 Indonesian soldiers wounding 20 near Viqueque in central East Timor, according to reliable sources. This was followed by a reprisal execution of several dozen villagers by the Indonesian Army, other sources said. This clash, the "bloodiest" in East Timor for several years, according to a diplomat here, finally put an end to an attempt at talks set up by the commander of Indonesian troops in Timor, Colonel Purwanto, and the provincial governor Mario Carrascalao.

Col. Purwanto on March 23 this year met Fretilin guerrillas leader Gusmao Xanana and the Indonesian authorities offered an amnesty to all those who surrendered while the Fretilin leader demanded the withdrawal of Indonesian troops coupled with U.N. intervention. About 10,000 Indonesian soldiers are currently in East Timor backed up by about 3,000 local civil guards. They are equipped with helicopters and French-made tanks. The guerrillas, who possess between 200 and 300 light arms, are based mainly in the mountains but also operate from bases within the community.

The Indonesian leadership is divided between a tough approach to the guerrillas favoured by the army and those in search of a possible peaceful solution notably at the Foreign Ministry and the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

The East Timor issue is shortly due to be voted on at the United Nations. A resolution supporting the Fretilin and self-determination for East Timor last year received 50 votes for, 46 against and 50 abstentions. The new Australian Labor Government has not yet made known its decision on the U.N. vote. The previous government of conservative Malcolm Fraser strongly supported the integration of East Timor into Indonesia.

Credible information about East Timor is very hard to come by and the Indonesian press is strictly controlled concerning this very sensitive subject. A few journalists have been invited to Timor on visits controlled by the authorities. The director of the legal aid institute which concerns itself with human rights in Indonesia, Mulya Lubis, recently told AFP its correspondent in East Timor had been arrested and he was "in the dark over the situation there."

Yesterday Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said it was not necessary to explain the situation in East Timor, declaring: "We do not need to tell the world what is going on in our country."

200 Villagers Reportedly Killed

BK141503 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Canberra, Sept. 14 (AFP) -- Indonesian troops last month killed 200 East Timorese villagers in retaliation for an attack by Fretilin guerrillas in which about 15 Indonesian militia died, a non-government aid council said here today. The Australian Council for Overseas Aid said it has received reports from Roman Catholic Church sources in East Timor attesting to the massacre, which occurred only days after the visiting Australian parliamentary delegation had left the island. The sources also claimed that there had been a major Indonesian military build-up involving 10,000 combat troops following the delegation's departure.

The parliamentary group has reported that, according to information supplied by Indonesian authorities, military personnel in East Timor totalled 9,600 -- most of whom were civil guards or involved in road construction. The council's information also claimed that 500 hansips (Timorese militia) had defected to Fretilin, the Timor independence front, taking their arms with them.

The Australian parliamentary delegation's report, presented in federal Parliament last week, stated that 1,400 of the province's military personnel were Timorese. The council claimed that if the report was true, the size of the defection represented a serious revolt. Council spokesman Russell Rollason said he had been told of civilian arrests in East Timor, a former Portuguese colony annexed by Jakarta in 1976, and the evacuation of Indonesian citizens there since trouble broke out in early August. He decried the parliamentary members' report as irrelevant because of its "one-sided findings" and claimed that it now seemed unlikely that there would be a U.N. vote on East Timor later this year.

The delegation report said that an Australian vote in the United Nations against Indonesia's position would not alter the situation in East Timor. Australia has previously supported Indonesia in the vote, but the new Australian Labor government is committed to insisting on self determination for the former colony, although the policy has yet to be implemented. The findings in the Australian report have come under heavy attack since they were disclosed last week.

Critics have said the report, which stated that Indonesia was "making a significant effort to improve the physical and material conditions in the province," amounted to tacit approval of the situation in East Timor. Mr. Rollason said the report had failed to address a fundamental issue -- the attitude of the East Timorese people to Indonesian control. The report contained a range of government-supplied statistics and the delegation's observations but had not reported the locals' feelings, he said. The council, representing 56 non-government overseas aid organizations, said the parliamentary delegation's report provided no new information and an insecure base from which to draw significant conclusions.

MARCOS CRITICIZES OPPOSITION OVER AQUINO PROBE

OWI41411 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The opposition came under fire today for trying to stop the investigation into the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr.

The president said the opposition was utilizing all means, including foul play, to prevent the commission from pursuing its investigation. According to the president, the opposition has resorted to character assassination, black propaganda, libel, threats, intimidation, and demonstration to keep the commission from finding out the truth. The president said this was strange since it is the opposition that was vocal in demanding a full-dress probe of the Aquino tragedy.

Meanwhile, the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development today expressed its belief that national reconciliation would be served first by a thorough and impartial public investigation of the circumstances of Aquino's death. The group said the probe would answer the many anxious questions raised by this tragedy and identify those responsible for the crime. The group called for the immediate formation of a council tasked with resolving national issues through peaceful dialogue to be made up of the highest representatives of government, the opposition, the church, and the private sector.

According to the Bishops-businessmen's Conference, the most sincere and substantive way of responding to the need of the people is by protecting and preserving their right to elect their leaders regardless of political affiliations. The conference called on the opposition to assume a vigorous role in the forthcoming national elections.

Opposition 'Getting Out of Hand'

HK150034 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday charged the political opposition with trying to obstruct the investigation of the slaying of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

The president said he had tried to keep silent all these days, hoping that such moves were just a product of contrariness. He said that now he is constrained to speak up because he believes the opposition is getting out of hand. He recalled that from the very day he constituted the special commission, the leaders of the political opposition had tried to stop the investigation of that tragic incident. The president said the opposition had been the most vocal in demanding a full-dress investigation, but is now bent on stopping the efforts to bring into the open all the facts surrounding the case.

The president said the opposition's conduct appeared strange, because while claiming to be the most concerned about Aquino's death, it seemed they do not want the truth about the case to be brought out.

BATASAN INVESTIGATION OF AQUINO DEATH SOUGHT

HK141430 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] Minority floorleader Mariano Logarta (Pusyon Bisaya, Central Visayas) filed a resolution seeking the creation of a select bipartisan committee of 11 Batasan members to undertake the investigation of the assassination of former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. last Aug. 21.

Logarta said the ruling party and the opposition have one thing in common -- to solve the Aquino murder and to punish the perpetrators of the dastardly act.

He said the Batasan, whose members have been duly elected by the people, is the highest forum in the land. It has, therefore, the inherent right to conduct an inquiry, he added.

The resolution was co-authored by Assemblymen Francisco Tatad NP [Nacionalista Party], Bicol Region, Julian Yballe, Filemon Fernandez, and Hilario Davide Jr. (all of Puyon Bisaya, Central Visayas.)

U.S. URGED TO MAINTAIN 'CREDIBLE MILITARY PRESENCE'

HK150046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver said yesterday the United States should maintain a credible military presence in Asia to preserve a balance of power in the region. If the U.S. maintains its presence in Asia, outside armed attack on the Pacific nations is unlikely, according to Gen Ver.

He made these points during an interview he gave in Camp Aguinaldo for a leading Australian international news magazine.

ENRILE ON REBELS, PRISONERS, OPPOSITION

HK141438 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile belied rumors yesterday that most rebels in the hills are now in Metro Manila ready to create trouble on signal.

In an interview in his office at Camp Aguinaldo, Enrile said he would be the first to know this because he receives daily intelligence reports on the peace and order situation in the country. From Region I in the north to Region XII in the south, Enrile said, reports he has received said everything was peaceful. He said there are reports of demonstrations by some elements but these are under control. The interview was the first Enrile granted to the Defense Press Corp member after Aug. 21.

Asked if there is an unusual movement by the Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army, and the Moro National Liberation Front as a result of the assassination of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Enrile said: "Surprisingly, there has been no substantial indication of any movement on the part of the MNLF to destabilize the country as a consequence of the death of Aquino." On the other hand, he said there are indications of some activities of radical elements presumably identified with the Marxist movement during the period when Aquino's body was being moved from Manila to the provinces and back, and during and after Aquino's funeral.

However, Enrile said that beyond these activities and verbal statements appearing in some suspected radical outlets for public opinion, there seems to be no perceptible, substantial indication of any special interest on the part of the Marxist movement.

On the possibility of release of more political prisoners in addition to the 37 already freed by the President on his 66th birthday anniversary last Sunday, Enrile said not a single political prisoner is being held in detention. He said the detainees often referred to as "political prisoners" are those charged with rebellion, insurrection, and subversion which are crimes punishable under the country's penal laws. The government conducts a continuing study of the cases of individuals with rebellion, subversion, and similar cases with a view to releasing them, Enrile said.

He said: "The less people we have in our custody, the better for purposes of economy, for purposes of security and for purposes of political consideration. Unfortunately, some people in our custody are perceived by others, by persons in our organization other than ourselves, to be dangerous to the security of the nation." He said the people must believe in opinions of those assessing the capabilities of individual leaders of Marxist movement to inflict injury upon the nation's interests.

On the same occasion, Enrile said he does not think the death of Aquino will radicalize the opposition. He said he does not believe a radicalization of oppositionists will be the trend although, he said, some hotheads will probably think that violence is an option available to them. However, he said he hopes that oppositionists will think deeply about the nation and remember the wishes of Aquino for peaceful solution of problems as expressed in the late senator's prepared arrival statement.

On the reported civil disobedience movement being implemented, Enrile said he has heard about it and are, of course, concerned about its possibility. He said the government is preparing to prevent injury to the national interest. But it remains to be seen he said, whether the proponents of the "current disobedience" movement will generate enough adherents. He said it is still premature to say anything about the movement.

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REBELS REPORTEDLY HALTED

HK140958 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign support for rebels in the south has stopped. This remark has been made by the Muslim affairs minister, Romulo Espaldon, in a speech at the Batasan breakfast club.

Minister Espaldon said foreign supporters have finally realized that there is no truth in a report made by former MNLF leader Nur Misuari. Misuari had asked the Libyan Government for support, saying that Muslims were being killed and mosques were being burned in the southern Philippines. However, when Libya established its embassy in the Philippines, its ambassador went to the south only to find out the lies Nur Misuari had been spreading.

MANILA SITUATION DESCRIBED AS 'QUITE TENSE'

HK150018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said his command is keeping a vigilant and watchful eye on Communist Party activities in Metro Manila. He said radical elements might create disturbances between now and September 21, anniversary of the proclamation of martial law in the country.

In an interview with newsmen in Camp Crame, Gen Ramos said the situation in Metro Manila is quite tense. He said there are reports that radical elements would want to create civil disturbances to heighten the tension that was generated following the killing of ex-Senator Benigno Aquino Jr on August 21. He assured however that the situation in the country including Metro Manila remains stable, except for a few sporadic incidents in other parts of the country the past 2 weeks.

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